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BLAINE'S LETTER.

The Issues of the Campaign Clearly Outlined.

THREE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

They are the McKinley Tariff, the Reciprocity Treaties and Sound Finance—The Republicans Have the Vantage Ground.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.—The following letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley of the Republican state committee is made public to-night:

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3, 1892.

Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, etc., Augusta, Me.

MY DEAR SIR—Not being able for reasons which I have explained to you to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the Republicans to urge before the people.

1. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general tariff bill.

The Democrats are in the habit of naming Jefferson as the founder of their party, yet on the subject of the tariff they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his administration the revenue for tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus and the question was, what should be done. Should the tariff be reduced or should this surplus be maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked, "Shall we suppress the imports and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers?" For himself he recommended that the imports be maintained and that the surplus created "should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education."

If the constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations, Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

2. When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system the Democrats showed as much generous appreciation of the question and gave it their support so long as Republicans refused to accept it, but when the Republicans came to approve it, the Democratic convention passed a resolution hostile to the system. But in spite of Democratic opposition we have attained through reciprocity, a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties, in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have their articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five Central American states and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany, all in exchange for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the United States if every article before it was put on the free list, had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it?

We omitted to do so for many years and that neglect has cost the government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It is very plain and very simple. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The Democratic party think they can discredit and they make the effort, apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it agriculture is remunerative, manufacturers are prosperous and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time, thus indicating the McKinley tariff by an impressive and undeniable series of facts.

Against this tariff the Democratic party have taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject entirely the doctrine of protection, pronounce it a fraud and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Democratic convention against the report of a committee on resolutions on a two-thirds vote thus manifesting intelligent participation of every man in the convention. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste or when the convention is adjourning it may fail to receive the attention of members; but this resolution was debated, pro and con, adopted after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention. It is contained in these words: "We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. We demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered." If anyone will take the trouble to read the resolution by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his nullification scheme in 1833, he will find the tariff platform of the Democratic party in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further he will discover the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his angry followers in South Carolina were of a more comprehensive character than those contemplated in the Democratic resolution of 1892.

3. With all its calamities the war brought us one great blessing—national currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Prior to the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world. The state banks, with some exceptions were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States. Wherever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people. No one was responsible for their bills, and they were generally found scattered in the pockets of laboring men, to whom they were a total loss without any redemption whatever. Of the state banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. They have caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of millions of dollars among the poor.

Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the national government and if they fail as financial institutions the government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by securities deposited in government vaults. Under these circumstances, it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the Democratic convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of state banks. The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If state banks be adopted and their circulation attain a large issue no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. How the Democratic convention came to make such a declaration, who was its author, what intelligent purpose was in it will remain a mystery. I have heard the argument advanced that we would keep the money at home if state banks were instituted, but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless that no body would take it abroad. Were the system of state banks revived we would again have discounts at the state lines; large charges for drafts on financial centers and general suspicion of every bill offered in payment, with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills and a corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks. The three issues which I have given are the three issues on which I would arraign the Democratic party.

I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

An Express Robber's Haul.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the officials of the Pacific Express company to keep everything regarding the robbery last night from the public, it is learned this evening that the Pinkerton agency has been called in to help the mystery. McNaughton, the messenger, returned to the city this morning and has been in the sweatbox with Superintendent Johnson. Johnson has given positive instruction to his employees to keep their mouths shut and himself refuses to give anything to the public. It is learned, however, this evening that the robber secured a package containing $5,000 in bills, two bags of silver containing from $1,000 to $1,500 each, also a small amount of jewelry of unknown value. Detectives are working on the case, and a reporter who visited the house of McNaughton to-night discovered a detective shadowing the place.

Train Robbery in Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—News was received here at midnight from Guthrie, O. T., that a Santa Fe express train was held up at Wharton, just north of the southern line of the Cherokee strip, Indian territory.

The train held up was the south bound Santa Fe. When it stopped at Wharton, a little station twenty miles from here, three men captured the conductor, fireman and engineer, and after an exchange of shots with the express messengers, battered down the car door and entered it in search of money. They secured nothing, however, as the only safe that they were able to open had been relieved of its valuables by the messengers, who hid them before the robbers broke in. The robbers, after being unsuccessful in their search, backed out of the car and escaped on their horses. They did not attempt to rob any of the passengers.

A Consul Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Jas. Kellogg of Louisiana, United States consul at Stettin, Germany, was to-day suspended from duty by Secretary Foster of the state department for negligence in performing his duties during the cholera inspection. The action of Secretary Foster grew out of a complaint by the health officer at New York on Aug. 9th that Consul Kellogg was absent from his post and the inspection of vessels from Stettin was very lax. On receipt of this complaint Secretary Foster sent telegraphic orders to Consul-general Edwards at Berlin to proceed to Stettin and make a personal investigation, and a report was also asked for from Consul Edwards. These reports were received to-day and Secretary Foster ordered Mr. Kellogg's suspension.

United States-consul Bradley at Southampton telegraphs that the Hamburg steamship Columbia has been entirely provisioned at Southampton and London.

United States-consul Berno at Hamburg telegraphs: "Steady decrease cholera last few days."

France's Demand Granted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—France's threat to make no part of her $800,000 exhibit at the World's Fair unless her demands for space were acceded to by September 10 has had the desired effect, and to-day the officials decided to grant the amount of space originally asked for.

A TEXAS OUTLAW.

He Kills Two Policemen and Dies With His Boots On.

ALMOST A RIOT IN CHICAGO.

The Service of Warrants at Garfield Park Resisted and Three Men are Killed—A Texas Fugitive Proves a Game Fighter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Racing at Garfield park to-day terminated in a tragedy dreadful enough to shock both contesting factions in the fight. Three men's lives paid the forfeit of the effort to suppress racing on the track. James M. Brown, the horseman, was instantly killed and Officer John Powell shared a like fate. Officer Henry McDowell was mortally wounded and the surgeons say he can scarcely survive the night. The triple shooting was a sequel to the daily raid on the race track. During the previous day's assault by the police, Brown is alleged to have said that he would kill any policeman who should attempt to arrest him. This afternoon while the raid was in progress a crowd of ruffians gathered on West Fortieth street, just outside the race course and began to jeer the police. Half a dozen times they were driven away and finally when the police charged on them a gang of young ruffians ran south on the Wisconsin Central tracks, stopping every moment to throw stones at the pursuing bluecoats. The chase lasted until the south end of the track was reached when the police gave it up. On the way back to the gates attention was in some way attracted to James Brown, who was stationed on the roof of the stables at the extreme south end of the course. Three officers clambered to the roof and Brown, drawing a revolver, warned them off. He was ordered to surrender, but refused, and pointing his weapon at the policemen began to back toward the edge of the roof. One of the policemen fired a shot in the air and Brown made a wild leap from the roof landing inside the grounds. Officers McDowell and Powell followed in close pursuit and the horseman made a wild dash for liberty through the south gate. He ran across the prairie to Harrison street, near where a brick building was in course of construction. Here Officer Powell overtook him and reached out to grasp him by the sleeve. Turning squarely around, Brown, who still grasped his revolver in his right hand, raised the weapon and fired point blank at the policeman. The bullet struck the officer in the mouth and he fell dead. Then Brown started to run east on Harrison street and encountered Officer McDowell. Both men raised their weapons and fired simultaneously. McDowell staggered a few feet forward and then fell across the sidewalk. Brown went west again and stopped to fire again at the prostrate body of Officer Powell. He met Officer William Jones and both men raised their revolvers and Brown pulled the trigger of his weapon but no explosion followed. Jones had by this time taken aim at the wounded horseman and fired. Brown sprang into the air and uttered a sharp cry. He staggered a moment and then turning ran in the areaway between two buildings. Officer Jones hesitated to follow until a dozen bluecoats reached his side. Then he went in between the buildings and found Brown lying dead beside the fence. When the excitement occasioned by the shooting had subsided somewhat, a patrol wagon dashed up and the dead horseman's body was hurried to the morgue; three bullets were in his body. One had penetrated his heart probably causing instantaneous death. Of the other two one had struck him on the right shoulder and the remaining ball lodged in his thigh. Powell's remains were conveyed to his home. A third patrol wagon hurried Officer McDowell to the hospital where Justice Blume, who had been notified, was waiting to take his statement. His recovery is not hoped for by the hospital physicians. When the news of the shooting spread through the neighborhood thousands of people flocked to the scene and the five hundred policemen present were powerless to control the throngs. The gates at every end of the track were wide open. Physicians heard of the trouble and hurried to the park in their buggies anxious to lend their aid in caring for the wounded. An extra detachment of police, one hundred strong, were driven to the track, but they were unable to restrain the crowd. After McDowell was wounded fully a hundred policemen who had hurried to the spot began firing toward the place where Brown was last seen. He had disappeared behind the rear end of a frame building and the squad of officers was separated from him by a high-board fence through which the bullets were sent.

Col. James M. Brown was an ex-sheriff from Sherman, Tex. He was a cool, quiet little man, 52 years old, slight of build, pale of face, but determined and courageous. He died as he would have chosen to die had he been given his choice. His gun, emptied in every chamber, was clinched in his hand. He wore his boots and he had put two more notches in the stick that was already scarred with the record of fourteen battles to the death. He came to Chicago in May with a fine string of horses which he entered at Garfield park for the season. His leave-taking of Texas, it is said, was precipitated by a murder committed April 27, 1892. Brown was worth at least half a million.

The Cholera Patrol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The navy department has assumed charge of the quarantine patrol of New York harbor. It will place an officer from the Brooklyn navy yard in charge of the patrol vessels in the lower bay. The old receiving ship New Hampshire will be turned over to the state authorities for use as a hospital or for the detention of cabin passengers. The old monitor Nantucket will be used as a sort of flagship and a place of rendezvous for the patrol boats. General Grant, the acting secretary, has decided to tender 400 tents to the treasury department for the use of persons from infected ships on Hoffman and Swinburne islands.

HELM AND EATON.

Names to Lead the Republicans to Victory.

HELM FOR GOVERNOR—DOWNING.

A Harmonious and Enthusiastic Convention at Pueblo—Senators Teller and Wolcott Prove Their Loyalty—An Adjournment Forced.

By United Press.

PUEBLO, Sept. 8.—Republican state convention met in the Colorado Mineral Palace with a very large attendance, Warden Smith of the state prison was made chairman. Senators Teller and Wolcott made ringing speeches which were heard with great enthusiasm. Reports sent out of alleged inharmony on the silver question are utterly disproved by the harmony and hearty action on all parts. Chief-justice J. C. Helm was nominated for governor; James M. Downing for lieutenant governor; E. J. Eaton for secretary of state. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

By Associated Press.

PUEBLO, Sept. 8.—It was after 2 o'clock this afternoon when Chairman E. M. Ashley of the state central committee called the Republican convention to order, and after an opening prayer begun the business of the day by effecting a temporary organization. Wm. G. Smith of Jefferson county was chosen temporary chairman, R. M. Stevenson of Pueblo secretary and R. D. Lewis of Dolores county assistant secretary. This organization was later in the day made permanent.

United States-senators Teller and Wolcott are in attendance at the convention and were invited to the platform where they both delivered short speeches. Senator Wolcott declared his allegiance to the Republican party and said that if the remonetization of silver was to be secured it could be done only by the Republican party. The Weaver movement was a trick of the Democracy and anybody that supported it by his vote was in reality voting for Cleveland. He said that the question of free coinage of silver is in no sense a party question. There are in the east certain states in which both parties are opposed to the remonetization of silver and any presidential candidate who declared his allegiance to this cause would surely meet defeat in those states. There is no doubt as to the final triumph of silver. New recruits are being added to the cause and the time will come when both houses of congress will pass a free coinage bill which no president will dare to veto. In closing his remarks Mr. Wolcott referred enthusiastically to James G. Blaine whom, he said, still retained the love and confidence of Colorado Republicans. His reference to Mr. Blaine was loudly cheered.

Senator Teller's remarks were very similar to Mr. Wolcott's. He counseled the Republicans of the state to be true to the old party, as in it alone was salvation to be had.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: C. M. Corbett, Rio Grande county; Geo. G. Symes, Arapahoe; Henry C. Olney, Gunnison; Wm. A. Hamill, Clear Creek; Edwin R. Brown, Pitkin; S. Lee, San Juan; J. W. McDaniels, Pueblo; John E. McNeeley, Custer; J. Y. Nicholson, La Plata.

There were no contested seats.

The nominations were then begun, Frank C. Goudy of San Juan placed in nomination for governor Judge J. C. Helm of the supreme bench. No other name was presented and Judge Helm's nomination was made by acclamation.

For lieutenant governor Hon. John E. McNeeley of Custer county nominated James M. Downing, an attorney of Aspen. Delegate Thompson of Larimer county nominated E. L. Emigh, a farmer of that county. Both nominations were freely seconded and a ballot was taken. Before it was counted, however, Emigh's name was withdrawn, and Downing's nomination was made unanimous.

E. J. Eaton, the present secretary of state, was then re-nominated without any opposition.

A recess was then taken until this evening, the committee on resolutions being still at work.

When the time for reassembling arrived it was found that the Mineral Palace hall in which the convention is being held was in utter darkness because of the failure of the electric light plant. It was announced that the convention would on this account have to adjourn until to-morrow. This caused great dissatisfaction among many of the delegates and another hall was sought for but up to 10:30 o'clock none had been secured. The friends of Harry Mulnix, who is the opponent of N. S. Walpole of Pueblo, for state treasurer insinuated that the lights were extinguished in order to delay the convention, thereby giving the Pueblo man time to gather his forces. This is denied by the Walpole people.

A convention of the delegates from the senatorial district, comprising Park and Chaffee counties was held to-night to nominate a candidate for state senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Bailey of Park county. Hon. Webster Ballinger of Park was placed in nomination. In order to settle a question of boundary in dispute, caused by the redistricting of the territory formerly embraced by the district, delegates from Fremont and Chaffee counties ratified the nomination.

M. J. Guerin was nominated for joint representative from Fremont and Chaffee.

A convention of the Thirteenth senatorial district comprised of the counties of Routt, Rio Blanco, Grand and Summit was also held. Samuel W. Jones of Breckenridge was nominated for state senator. John Smart of Grand county was nominated for representative from Summit and Grand counties and John W. Lowell of Routt to represent Routt and Rio Blanco.

After a great deal of skirmishing to find a hall in which to meet, the skating rink was obtained and the convention was called to order. It was soon found, however, that the accommodations afforded by the hall were totally inadequate and without accomplishing anything the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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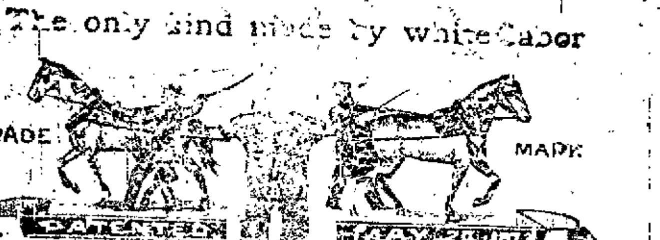

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Will Open on Monday, Sept. 5.

Mr. A. K. WRIGHT will then be here to take charge of the Shorthand and Typewriting department. Mr. Wright owns a half interest in the school, and has a high reputation as a law, court and general stenographer. He has had a wide experience in all kinds of stenographic work and comes direct from the court room here.

The College now offers ADVANTAGES SECOND TO NONE. PREPARE TO ENROLL WITH US AT THE OPENING OF THE TERM. A BUREAU OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING will be established in connection with the school the first of the month which will be made headquarters for stenographic work of all kinds.

A. N. HIRONS, Prin., 33 Midland Block.

Cleveland's Visit to New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Mr. Grover Cleveland arrived in this city this morning from Buzzard's Bay on the Fall River steamer Pilgrim. He was accompanied by Hon. Don M. Dickinson, chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee, who had gone up to bring the ex-president here. Mr. Cleveland drove to the Victoria hotel where he engaged rooms for to-day and to-morrow. He will return to Buzzard's Bay Saturday. His first caller to-day was Senator Brown. The latter was seen afterward followed by Wm. S. Bissell and D. G. Herrick. The three had a long conference with the ex-president. Senator Brown who is more in touch with both Mr. Cleveland and Tammany Hall than any other man here said to-day to a reporter after the conference: "I have no doubt but that Senator Hill will come around all right as will all who are opposed to Cleveland's nomination. Mr. Hill may be considered peculiar, but he will be found in the right place when the campaign ends." Mr. William C. Whitney had a lengthy conversation this morning with Edward Murphy, Jr., in the Hoffman House, and afterwards went over and was closeted with Chairman Sheehan of the Democratic state committee. It was said to-day that Mr. Cleveland's purposes in coming to this city was to receive callers and confer over the situation. It is openly stated that on Monday Senator Hill left here his ultimatum as to the terms by which he would take an active part in the present campaign. The dinner given by Mr. Whitney at his residence on Tuesday evening, at which Chairman Dickinson met many prominent Democrats, and his subsequent hurried trip to Gray Gables bringing with him Mr. Cleveland on his return, all point to an amicable compromise between the presidential candidate and the statesman from Elmira. Mr. Whitney said this morning that Mr. Cleveland's present visit to this city was only one of many that he intended to make during the campaign.

Dr. Holmes on Whittier.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 8.—On learning yesterday of Mr. Whittier's death, Dr. Holmes said: "Mr. Whittier was one of the sweetest natures—he was one of the sweetest singers we ever had or ever shall have. His death was to be expected in the course of nature, but nevertheless it leaves me stunned."

Dr. Holmes said he had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Whittier for many years. His acquaintance with him dated from the starting of The Atlantic Monthly in 1857. He had corresponded with him ever since then, and of late years had often received from him letters expressing sentiments of the highest regard and expressions of friendship. The doctor said he had frequently visited Whittier at Oak Knoll. It was, he said, a beautiful sight to see the poet among his trees around his home. "The last time I saw him there," said Dr. Holmes, "was last year, and we had a most delightful time together. When I came away he just loaded me down with fruit. It was a very pretty act."

Daniel Dougherty's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The funeral services over the remains of Daniel Dougherty was held in St. John's R. C. church at 10 o'clock this morning. The church was crowded with friends of the dead barrister. When the doors were opened the first notes of the solemn requiem mass by Ohnewald and Gounod were played and the funeral procession moved up the center aisle preceded by the honorary pall bearers, Geo. W. Childs, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Anthony Drexel, John Russell Young, ex-Judge Correll Brewster, E. Dunn Hanson, Col. Francis Lacy and Edward Shippens. These men took seats in front of the altar and were followed by members of the family. Rev. Father Crowley was the celebrant of the mass. Archbishop Ryan, who was one of Mr. Dougherty's most intimate friends, delivered the sermon and spoke eloquently of the many virtues of the deceased. He did not select a text. The services lasted for two hours and at their conclusion the body was interred in the graveyard adjoining.

Daniel Dougherty was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1826. While a child his mother died and his father married again. It was then that young Daniel left home and began his struggle. His early life was a series of battles for existence. In his 18th year he made his real start in life by entering the law office of William and Samuel Badger. Two years afterward he became prominent as a Democratic speechmaker, and in 1840 he was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he was the acknowledged leader of the Douglas party in this city. In the presidential election that placed Lincoln in the White House for the first time the Douglas party in Philadelphia polled nearly 9000 votes, which was due largely to Mr. Dougherty's earnest efforts.

Eight Killed in a Collision.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 8.—A work train ran into a passenger train on the Cambria and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad at 6 o'clock to-night. Eight men were killed and five others were more or less injured. The work train was proceeding in the direction of Cresson and had orders to go only as far as Patton station, where it should have taken a sidetrack until the passenger train had passed. Instead of laying at Patton, the work train with a large gang of foreign laborers went in the direction of Cresson. In the first cut north of [illegible] mills, a distance of sixteen miles, they met the passenger train, the two engines coming together with frightful force. Six of the number of the work train were killed and two on the passenger train, while five were injured.

The dead are: C. W. Perry, engineer of the passenger train, he lived at Altoona; L. Parisa, passenger fireman, residence Gallitzin; railroad timekeeper for contractor, name unknown, residence Minersville, three Italians and one American, names also unknown, laborers, employed by contractors. The five injured are only slightly hurt. Both engines and three cars were a total wreck. Perry will be brought to Altoona for burial, while the laborers will be buried by the contractor.

A Millionaire Drowned.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—A special to The Dispatch from Alexandria, Minn., says: George B. Grant, a millionaire attorney, a guest for a few days of Hon. William B. Keep, both of Chicago at the Chicago club on Lake Miltona, in this county, was drowned yesterday while fishing. He stood up in the boat to remove his coat, which was loaded with cartridges, and had it so far as to securely pinion his arms when he fell overboard. Grant was to have returned home last night. He leaves a wife and daughter. The deceased carried $250,000 insurance on his life and took out a policy for $26,000 worth of accident insurance before leaving Chicago in several old line companies. His friends refused to allow an autopsy to be held and the corpse will be shipped to Chicago to-day. The facts in the case were withheld from reporters until his relatives could be notified.

Cholera Gaining in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The cholera or cholerine is gaining ground in Paris and vicinity, although not sufficiently to cause any signs of public uneasiness. The official reports show that up to midnight Wednesday there were 112 new cases, of which fifty-six were fatal. In Paris to-day so far as reported there were eighty-six cases and thirty-five deaths; in the suburbs twenty-two cases and thirty-one deaths.

Vermont's Majority.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 8.—Returns are complete from five counties and indicate that the Republican majority will hardly exceed, if it reaches, 19,000 for the whole state.

Nancy Still at It.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—Nancy Hanks to-day broke the world's trotting record for regulation track by going a mile in 2:07.

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THE LETTER.

President Harrison Defines the Issues of the Campaign.

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

What Has Been Done by the Administration to Further American Commercial Supremacy—Able Discussion of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following is President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the office of President of the United States:

"WASHINGTON, September 3, 1892.

Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and others; committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN—I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National convention recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and Republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose, but in the execution. I shall speak frankly of the legislation of congress and of the work of the executive departments—for the credit of any success that has been attained is in such measure due to others, senators and representatives, and to the efficient heads of the several executive departments, that I may do so without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept.

The great work of the Fifty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic house of representatives, and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic national administration was succeeded by a Republican administration and the freshness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo, will justify this opinion.

STATE BANK NOTES.

The Republican party, during the civil war, devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied on the issue of state banks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a state bank note. The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only and safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note—for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money—I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all of the states, but in some foreign countries. The Democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who in the years before the war experienced the inconveniences and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank note detector of yesterday was not a safe guide to-day as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times during the day lest the hour of bank closing would show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the east the issues of the most solvent banks of the west, and in consequence a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and the laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases; and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency—safe and acceptable throughout the whole country—is good fruit of bitter experiences and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party.

ENLARGING AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than the recovery by the United States of the appropriate share of the ocean-carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets, but our national pride. Practically all the freights for transporting to Europe the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country and for the large return of manufactured products have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. Thousands of emigrants annually seeking homes under our flag have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook; while increasing thousands of American citizens, bent on European travel, have each year stepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandise balance of trade, the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage monies. The great ships—the fastest upon the sea—which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are in a secondary sense war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared, and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid—the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails, or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the government on demand, upon specified terms. It will be plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first congress enacted such a law; and, under its beneficent influence, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing $7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have, under the American flag, one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about $8,000,000 and will add to our naval reserve six steamships—the fastest upon the sea.

A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our south Atlantic and Gulf ports and although my expectations have not been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these ports, and when their people are more fully alive to their interests, I do not doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The Democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines. The patriotic people, the workmen in our shops, the capitalists seeking new enterprises must decide whether the great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registry shall again humbly ask a place in the English naval reserve; whether the great ships now on the designers' tables shall go to foreign shops for construction and the United States lose the now brightening opportunity of recovering a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of instructors and the courage of its sailors, in the carrying trade of all the seas.

RECIPROCITY.

Another related measure which has furnished an increased ocean traffic for our ships and has been of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1890 and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America; San Domingo; the Spanish and the British West India islands and with Germany and Austria under special trade arrangements with each. The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used unceasingly in every household, was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets. Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time; but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our farms, mines or factories in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries. The obvious efficacy of this in increasing the foreign trade of the United States at once attracted and alarmed the attention of European trade journals and boards of trade. The British board of trade has presented to that government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called "the commercial crusade of the United States." At a meeting held in March last of the associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain, the president reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased $23,750,000, and that this was not due to temporary causes but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of the markets, and has already secured important advantages. The most convincing evidence of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have found it necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us for their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of their beet sugar.

A few details only as to the increase of our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which such arrangements have been made, our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 23.78 per cent., with Brazil the increase was nearly 11 per cent.; with Cuba during the first ten months, our exports increased $5,702,193, or 54.8 per cent., and with Porto Rico $590,959, or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our consul general at Havana under date of July 26, last:

"During the first half year of 1891, Havana received 140,056 bags of flour from Spain and other ports of the island about an equal amount; or approximately 280,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 13,975 bags of American flour and other ports approximately an equal amount, making about 28,000 bags. But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892."

Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American pork, our export of pork products to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30 last, $2,025,074 or about 32 per cent.

The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the English coal exports to Cuba says: "It is another case of American competition. The United States now supplies Cuba with about 152,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the sugar estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies, and the river and rail improvements of the southern states will undoubtedly create an important gulf trade. The new reciprocity policy, by which the United States are enabled to import Cuban sugar, will of course assist the American coal exporter even more effectively than the new lines of railway."

The Democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision and especially denounces as a "sham reciprocity" that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign this alone would give it momentous importance. Are the farmers of the great grain-growing states willing to surrender these new, large and increasing markets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in exchange for the free importation of sugar and coffee, and at the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast; or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee, which a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets, which have been opened? As I have shown, our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham" but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rejoice—and if prudence did not restrain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities—over the news that the United States had abandoned its system of protection and reciprocity. They see very clearly that a restriction of American production and trade and a corresponding increase of European production and trade would follow and I will not believe that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people.

The declaration of the platform in favor of the "American doctrine of protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion amongst protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been, or more correctly has been made to appear to be between a high and a low protective tariff, both parties expressing the same solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership, the Democratic party has now practically declared that if given power it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon labor or upon the capital invested in our great industries. The majority report of the committee on platform of the Democratic national convention at Chicago contained this clause, "That when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor; and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen." Here we have a distinct admission of the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages and a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions" of the existing tariff law. Again the majority report further declared "but, in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus involved." Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties for their successful continuance, and a declaration that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of Democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional; high protection, low protection, all unconstitutional. A Democratic congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a Democratic president approve any tariff schedule, the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer under this view of the constitution, in order to increase importations and so the revenue—for "revenue only" is the limitation. Reciprocity, of course, falls under this denunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue, but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers. This destructive un-American doctrine was not held or taught by the historic Democratic statesmen, whose fame has reached this generation, certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers; the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen; and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would follow, and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard. If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the Democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact. A distinguished Democrat rightly described this movement as a challenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermination, and another such rightly expressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all Democrats holding even the most moderate protection views to go into the Republican party. And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law.

We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of protected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means, has been made by a senate committee composed of leading senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians and the report, signed by all the members of the committee has been given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever before been made. These facts appear from the report.

First—The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than $1,000 per annum has decreased up to May, 1892, 3/4 per cent, while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity, the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now.

Second—There has been an average advance in the rate of wages of 3/4 per cent.

Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per cent, and of all cereals 33.59 per cent.

The annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of New York—a Democratic officer—very recently issued, very strongly corroborates as to that state the facts found by the senate committee. His extended inquiry shows that in the year immediately following the passage of the tariff act of 1890, the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was $6,377,925 in excess and the aggregate production $31,315,130 in excess of the preceding year. In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits, upon the farmer and the workingman.

THE M'KINLEY LAW.

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly in the production of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate had been attempted and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business and when this was accomplished again made their own prices. A correspondent of The Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh tin plate workers, published at Swansea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says: "Do not be deceived. The victory of the Republicans at the polls means the retention of the McKinley bill, and means the rapidly accruing loss of the 80 per cent. of the export American trade. Had there been no Democratic victory in 1890, the spread of the tin plate manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and bona fide. It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the price of plates. Put them down to eleven shillings per box of 14x20 full weight basis. Let the workmen take half pay for a few months and then turn out more. Then let the masters forego profits for the same time." And again that paper says: "It is clearly to the interest of both employer and workmen to produce tin plate tariff or no tariff, at a price that will drive all competitors from the field."

AMERICAN TIN PLATES.

But, in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, the tin plate industry has been established in the United States and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed. The official returns to the treasury department of the production of tin and terne plates in the United States during the last fiscal year, show a total production of 13,240,830 pounds and a comparison of the first quarter, 826,922 pounds, with the last, 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plates, the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Ayer, the treasury agent in charge, estimates as the result of careful inquiry, that the production of the current year will be one hundred million pounds, and that by the end of the year our production will be at the rate of two hundred million pounds per annum.

Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvation wages. But without unduly extending this letter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. It has transplanted several important industries and established them here and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection against foreign silver-bearing lead ores, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky Mountain states; and to the wool growers protection for their fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from a further and disastrous decline. The house of representatives at its last session passed bills placing these ores and wool on the free list. The people of the west will know how destructive to their prosperity these measures would be. This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages.

THE TARIFF AND LABOR TROUBLES.

The appeals of the free trader to the workingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new Democratic leadership rages at the employer and seeks to communicate this rage to the employee. I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy, the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries are as a body remarkably intelligent and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such, or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion, but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides, and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

SOUTHERN STATES BENEFITTED.

The southern states have had a liberal participation in the benefits of the tariff law, and though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy, I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron fruits, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these states have also special interests and all these interests, will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

THE FREE LIST.

Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the increased duties imposed on linen, pearl buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit altogether, any reference to the great and beneficial enlargement of the free list. During the last fiscal year $458,000,772 worth of merchandise or 95.35 per cent. of our total imports came in free (the largest percentage in our history) while in 1889 the percentage of importations was only 34.42 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen months after paying the bounties provided for $87,000,000. This relief has been substantially felt in every household upon every Saturday, the pay day of the workingman. One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out of from participation from what is called with swelling emphasis, "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of "the markets of the world," and how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin plate mills and silk plush factories that still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in the "markets of the world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy comfort and independence of our people.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bi-metallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has upon these lines my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of values, and when two unequal measures are called in law by the same name commerce is unsettled and confused, and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withdrawn and becomes merchandise. The true interest of all our people, and especially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt-paying but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject, independently of other nations we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. Monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years, have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver and I was much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation of this government for an international conference upon this subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for but expect highly beneficial results from this conference which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known, we then shall be able to adjust our financial basis to any new conditions.

ELECTIONS.

In my last annual message to congress I said: "I must yet entertain the idea that it is possible to secure a calm patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections." I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan, in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage, and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and there only, is a just demand, and no just man should resent or resist it. It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response.

Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair advantages to the party making them would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against the will of a majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no Republican ticket in the field. The contest was between white Democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that when the courts, by mandamus, attempted to right this wrong an appeal that could not be heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities, or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one-half at least, of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected.

There is no security for the personal or political rights of a man in a community where any other man is deprived of his personal or political rights. The power of the states over the question of qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abated. Our old Republican battle cry: "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us, not only from Alabama, but from other states and from men who, differing with us widely in opinion, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery, if when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

The laws made equal and non-partisan and the elections free and honest, the Republican party would rejoice at such a solution. As a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections, I shall again urge upon congress that provision be again made for the appointment of a non-partisan committee to consider the subject of apportionment and elections in their relation to the choice of federal officers.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service system has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no partisan juggling with the law in any of the departments or bureaus as had before happened, but appointments to the classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all the departments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis of merit, as ascertained by a daily record and the efficiency of the force thereby greatly increased.

THE SCHOOLS.

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of the republic is in intelligent citizenship and the increased interest manifested in the states in education; the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes and the renewed interest manifest by the children in the national flag are hopeful indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with increased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in free public schools open to all children of suitable age is supreme and our care for them will be jealous and constant. The public school system however was not intended to restrain the natural rights of the parent after contributing to the public school fund to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necessities of some of the southern states. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these states are with commendable liberality developing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

HELP TO AGRICULTURE.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the state and agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. Our pork products had for ten years been nearly excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, and their value discredited by the reasons given for this exclusion. All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions had failed. But the wise legislation of the Fifty-first congress providing for the inspection and official certification of our meat and the giving to the president the power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats, enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our pork product. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing new markets for our surplus but to add fifty cents per 100 pounds to the market value of the inspected meats. Under the reciprocity agreements special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased with a prospect of a further and rapid increase. The agricultural department has maintained in Europe an agent whose special duty it is to introduce there the various preparations of corn as articles of food and his work has been very successful. The department has also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine, in connection with the British veterinarians, the live cattle from the United States landed at that port and the result in connection with sanitary methods adopted at home, have been that we hear no more about our cattle being infected with pleuro-pneumonia. A judicious system of quarantine lines has prevented the infection of northern cattle with the Texas fever. The tariff bill of 1890 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they had before and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries and the development of others. We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer whether in any corresponding period so much has been done to promote his interests, and whether in a continuance and extension of these methods there is not a better prospect offered to him than in the invitation of the Democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers and to abandon the reciprocity policy; and better also than the radical and untried methods of relief proposed by other parties which are soliciting his support.

The president strongly urges the necessity to the United States of the Nicaragua ship canal, and pays a high tribute to the Democratic members of the foreign affairs committee of the last house, confessing his obligation for needed co-operation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

He continues: I do not believe that tame submission to insulting outrage by any nation at the hands of another can ever form the basis of lasting friendship. The necessary element of respect will be wanting. The Chilian incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement by a commission of the long unsettled claims between the two governments. The work of Mr. Egan has been highly advantageous to the United States. The confidence which I

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refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified. In our relations with the great European powers the rights of the United States and of our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The strength of our cause and not the strength of our adversary has given tone to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Behring sea question, which came over from the preceding administration, have been, the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never before I am sure, have the honor and influence national and commercial of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parades of age have approached close to the citadels of life and the end for each of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy is the heart of an alien not of an American. Now soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victorious parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

MOB VIOLENCE.

I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be promoted upon the lines of lawlessness. Mobs do not discriminate and the punishments inflicted by them have no import or salutary influence, on the contrary they beget revenges and perpetuate feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant, when accused of crime, are fairly tried before lawful tribunals. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of the offenses against the law and social order.

IMMIGRATION.

The necessity of careful discrimination among the emigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive those who by reason of bad character or habits are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the anarchist, who come only to burden or disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the contract labor law.

A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than $100,000,000 over the average for the preceding ten years and more than $210,000,000 over 1890, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than $172,000,000 and the annual average for ten years by $265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than $144,000,000 of provisions over $4,000,000, and of manufactures over $8,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was $202,944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress which these figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff. It is not possible for me to refer even in the briefest way to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed I have before publicly expressed my views. The democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted, the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine are all to be demolished, not gradually taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the reestablishment of state banks of issue. The policy of the Republican party is on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development, of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunity for expansion upon familiar lines.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. HARRISON.

The Grand Army Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—To-day Chairman John Joy Edson of the executive committee for the reception and entertainment of the G. A. R. issued a statement which is of interest to the Grand Army men throughout the country. Mr. Edson says that the Washington executive committee arranged early in the summer to provide free quarters for 50,000 men, a total ranging from two to five times in excess of the number provided with similar accommodations in other cities at previous encampments. Believing that the extraordinary limit thus fixed would be entirely ample, but anxious to quarter all who applied, the committee in the early part of last month, notified every Grand Army post in the United States to communicate with the committee by Sept. 1st if it desired free accommodations. Up to date free quarters have been provided for 55,000 comrades of the G. A. R., but even at this late day, in disregard of the injunctions of the circular, dilatory posts are making applications. The barracks which have been erected are of wood, commodious and comfortable, but the committee find it will be impossible to erect additional quarters in time for the encampment. This decision has been issued with regret, that the posts did not make known before waiting until too late for the committee to provide free accommodations. There are ample accommodations in hotels, boarding houses, and private residences in the city for as many additional posts or individuals as may apply, which can be obtained at reasonable rates by application to Col. L. P. Wright, chairman of sub-committee on accommodations.

Rich Ore.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 3.—Deep interest is felt here in the valuable ore body just opened in the Hagerman shaft at Camp Bryant. At thirty feet down the pay is thirty inches thick. A mill test by the Gold Geyser company yielded $36 in gold per ton. The ore is free milling.

A GREAT CANAL.

It Will Connect the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

THE FIRST GROUND BROKEN.

An Enterprise that Will Cost $23,000,000—A Great Gathering of Prominent Men Witnesses the Turning of the First Shovelful of Earth.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—At noon to-day, near Lemont, about forty miles from this city down the Desplaines valley with all the formality and ceremony appropriate to so important an event, ground was broken for the great drainage canal, and the work of constructing the immense waterway between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico is under way. Directly at the point where the center line of the main channel of the canal intersects the boundary between Will and Cook counties, on the very backbone of the "Chicago divide," President Frank Wenter, of the board of trustees of the sanitary department of Chicago, thrust a nickel plated shovel into the earth and turned up the shovelful of sand and soil, while the assembled multitude shouted its applause. This was the first act in the actual excavation of the waterway about which so much has been said and written during the last seven years. Thus was inaugurated an enterprise which will rank, when completed, with the most important of modern marvels of engineering. To witness this beginning of the mighty work were gathered prominent men from all parts of the state. There were officials from the capital and representative men from Cook county and Chicago. There were mayors and other high officials from the towns in the Illinois valley. There were engineers, judges and physicians and well known men from all professions. After Mr. Wenter's effort came a speech or two and suddenly puffs of white smoke arose not far from the scene. Loud detonations followed, masses of earth and shattered rocks flew skyward and fell in showers of debris. These reports were the discharges of rock blasts and told the listeners that the stone backbone of the "Chicago divide" had yielded as well as its earthy covering to the first attacks of the canal builders. Then there was more speaking by members of the drainage board and other persons prominent in the work and the exercises closed with an open-air spread. Before any approximation of the cost of the great drainage ditch can be made the courts will have to pass upon the values of the land to be taken for the channel in cases where the owners and the trustees cannot agree on terms. The closest figuring gives reason to hope that it may be possible to keep within the $25,000,000 mark. The portion of the work for which contracts have been let from Willow Springs to Lockport calls for the expenditure of $10,000,751.98. This is for actual construction and does not include the price of land or other expenses incurred. The total estimates for this section run all the way from $18,000,000 to $23,000,000.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Nothing but the Cholera Plague Discussed Over the Water.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The one absorbing topic is the cholera and the danger arising from foreign immigration. England and Scotland have of late years got very little immigration of a desirable sort. To Scandinavians and Germans, or even the French, there would be little objection. The two former are kindred races and to the French England is indebted for the origin of profitable industries. But the Scandinavians and Germans go to America, the French stay at home, and all that England receives is the refuse from Poland and Russia that nobody wants. The people, many of them filthy beyond description, in fact so dirty that it is often difficult to tell whether they are black or white, utterly unaccustomed to the wants and unacquainted with the benefits of civilization, throng into our crowded cities, to challenge the intelligent, native born Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman, in the struggle for bread. Their passage-money is usually paid by some charitable Hebrew society, and as they arrive they are thrown on their own resources. They gravitate to the most crowded and offensive regions of the East End with the sure instinct that an eel takes to the mud, and they at once become the prey of the sweater who gives them work at wages that an Englishman would starve upon. England is actually getting the worst of the Russian Jews. When one of these protégés of Baron Hirsch is so filthy, so absolutely and irretrievably obnoxious that his rejection is feared, even under the liberal system of admission prevalent in the United States, he is dumped into London to add his dirt and infection in this city of swarming millions.

The menace of cholera has aroused the people of England to the danger of this repulsive immigration as they have never been aroused before, and there is a prospect that it will become an important national issue. The liberals are inclined to favor free trade in immigrants as in everything else; the Tories, on the other hand, can't [illegible] restriction, and may make a point in the coming parliament by demanding restrictive legislation. If they accomplish such a course they will have behind them the potent sentiment of the working classes.

It is said here that the reason the steamships between New York and Hamburg have persisted in carrying the Russian passengers in face of the danger of infection, and after cholera had spread not only in Russia but in Hamburg itself, is that the Hamburg-American Steamship company has a contract or understanding with Baron Hirsch to carry these people, and has hesitated to break the arrangement. There is no doubt whatever that the Russian Jews brought the infection to Hamburg. The cholera traveled clear across Germany in the trains in which the emigrants were conveyed, without delay from the frontier. This of itself shows, however, that the disease can be kept within limits. The trains which bore these emigrants undoubtedly bore the cholera, but as the emigrants were not permitted to leave the trains the disease did not spread. The plague was, in effect, kept in quarantine on the trains until the emigrants, reaching their transfer depot at Hamburg, were allowed to leave the trains and with them the cholera also started forth through the city. Hamburg is paying the price for having been selected as the depot for Baron Hirsch's colonization scheme. It has been the Mecca in Europe of the Russian Jewish emigration to America. Now awhile this emigration brought some profit and money, and now it has brought the pestilence.

Germany has experienced a week of such excitement as she has not felt before since the Franco-Prussian war. The exact number of persons in the empire who have succumbed to the cholera is not known, and will not be known until careful examination shall reveal the facts which the Hamburg authorities have been concealing. The scale on which these gentlemen have been lying was shown more clearly on Thursday when they reported but 320 fresh cases and 45 deaths, although 682 fresh cases and 274 deaths had been brought to their notice. In Altona also no correct idea of the progress and fatality of the plague could be got from the official returns. In Berlin, the mortality from cholera from all Germany during the past week is estimated at about 1,800; 2,500, however, would be much nearer the truth. Many appeals are being made to the emperor to countermand the orders for the fall maneuvers on the western frontier. Several medical opinions have been laid before the war department already to the effect that the maneuvers would be attended by grave perils. Not only would the long marches and drinking of strange water induce choleraic diseases, but the bringing of thousands of men from cholera districts will endanger all. It is thought that the emperor will consent to omit the maneuvers from his programme, although his Austrian trip and review have been one of his pet political schemes of the year. In Austro-Hungary, where the disease has made comparatively little progress, the emperor has set an example to his fellow sovereigns by commanding that the coming maneuvers both in Austria and Hungary be given up. In Russia, where the soldiers were ordered into the field despite the attendant dangers from the plague, fresh cases are appearing by the score in garrisons and the deaths in the army alone are reported to average 200 a day. This state of affairs is carefully concealed by the surgeons whose lips have been sealed by the commanding officers.

The erratic empress of Austria has excited fresh doubts as to her sanity by beginning to take treatment under the directions of Parson Sebastian Kneipp. She is eating rye bread, drinking great quantities of water, abstaining from meat and going without corsets. The mode of life is what Parson Kneipp calls "natural treatment" and hence he is known throughout Austria as the "nature doctor." His most remarkable theory is that going barefoot cures nervousness. The empress of Austria has not even hesitated to swallow this bit of quackery and daily before breakfast she removes her shoes and stockings and walks in the damp grass of the garden.

More Offices than Members.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—The International Universal Telegraphers association of North America met this morning and rigidly closed the doors against all outsiders. There were just twenty-nine present, and the business consisted in trying to find suitable names to attach to the offices. The whole morning session was profitless as was the afternoon session also to-night they tried it again, but with no better success. The fact was soon made apparent there were so few who took any interest in the meeting that nothing good would come of it. There are two elements at work in the small meeting, those who want to strike at once and those who oppose strikes for three or four years until they can have a fund sufficiently large to enable them to cope with the big telegraph corporations.

The last number of the Christian Union contains a letter from Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, its associate editor, who was a recent visitor in this city, and a lecturer before the summer school, on his impressions of Colorado. Mr. Mabie devotes the greater part of his article to a description of Colorado Springs, whose beauties and attractions he speaks of in highest terms. He also gives a few words of warm commendation for Colorado college, and thinks that this institution has a most brilliant future before it.

Mr. James R. Barnes, the popular accountant of the Rapid Transit company, and first assistant chief of the Colorado Springs fire department, gave a dinner at the Broadmoor Casino last night to twenty fellow members of the College hose company. The dinner was to celebrate the anniversary of the time when the College boys "ran in 25" and won the Broadmoor races just one year ago. The company enjoyed a fine dinner served in Manager Henseman's best style, and report a pleasant evening.

A Plea for Sitting Up.

A German doctor has discovered that the majority of people who live long sit up late at night. Eight-tenths of the people who reach eighty never (so he says) go to bed until the small hours, and take care not to get up until the day is well aired. Not only is it a very fine thing to go to bed late, but it is correspondingly dangerous to get up early. "Early rising," says this immoral corrupter of youth, "tends to exhaust the physical powers and to shorten life." Indeed, if you have got the wrong kind of constitution for early rising the practice may carry you off in the flower of youth. This is a serious matter, and must be examined. Most of us know that to be shot out suddenly into a raw and unaired day is not conducive to a noble serenity or to the cultivation of the finer instincts.

He Gave the Parson Notice.

A vicar once received the following notice from a parishioner: "This is to give you notis that I and Miss Arabella Brearly is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon next, to undergo the operation of matrimony. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour."

[illegible] SCHOOLS.

THEY WILL COMMENCE WORK TUESDAY.

Some of the New Teachers—Changes in the Course of Study—Physical Culture and Industrial Training Introduced—The Growth of the Schools Since 1873.

On Tuesday the public schools of this city opened for the year. The school board, the superintendent, the principals and the teachers have all been busy during the summer, preparing to make the schools better than ever before and the scholars will find an enriched course of study, new apparatus, new buildings and new and free text books as they return to their studies.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

In the past few years the people of District 11 have taken a great interest in the work of the high school, an interest which has been enhanced by the erection of the new building at the corner of Platte and Nevada avenues. The completion of the high school on or before Dec. 1st, is now assured, and no city in the west will have a more perfect and beautiful building. To be enrolled as one of its pupils will be an honor that must prove a strong incentive to continue the course of study till this goal of youth's first ambition is reached. It will give a grand impetus not to high school work alone but to the work of any grade from the primary department to graduation.

The high school course has this year been extended to include all grades above the seventh, the eighth having previously been detached. The school will occupy the old Congregational church building until the new structure is completed. The high school proper will occupy the room during the morning hours and the eighth grade in the afternoons.

The teaching force will be the same as last year, with three additions. The consolidation of the two schools permits the employment of these three specialists without increasing the total force of teachers. Following is the faculty:

G. B. Turnbull, A. M. (Colgate), principal and Latin.

Virginia Beauchamp, A. B. (Michigan), drawing, Latin and French.

Bertha Denis, A. B. (Wellesley), mathematics.

Mrs. J. E. Brooks, A. B. (Wellesley), German and Greek.

Edwin G. Dexter, B. P. (Brown), science.

El Bacmann Ryley, A. B. (Oxford, Eng.), Greek, English and history.

Elizabeth McNea, English and history.

This increase of teachers permits an improvement of the course of study along lines in which improvement would have been difficult with the previous number of instructors. This improvement is especially noticeable in English and history. It has been possible to enlarge and enrich the courses in these subjects in a marked degree.

A choice of three courses is offered—the classical course, including Latin and Greek, is designed to meet the requirements of the best eastern colleges and universities. The Colorado Springs high school is the only high school in Colorado outside of Denver which offers an opportunity for the study of Greek.

The Latin-scientific course substitutes three years of science in place of the Greek. This gives an ample preparation for the corresponding college course. The work in science is to be done by the laboratory method, and the acquisition of scientific methods of work is strongly insisted upon.

In the German-scientific course, German is substituted for Latin, the work in science remaining the same as in the Latin-scientific course.

The feature of the school in which the pupils will probably take most interest is the introduction of military drill. Of the value of this innovation there can scarcely be two opinions. The cadet corps has for years been a successful feature in some of the largest high schools of the country. The benefits of military drill will be potent to the most careless observer. The corps will be under the charge of one of the regular masters of the school, and the drill will be a part of the required work of the school.

On Tuesday morning the high school will meet in the old building on Bijou street at 8:30, and at 1:30 p. m. the eighth grade will meet in the same place.

THE OTHER SCHOOLS.

The Garfield school will this year be in charge of Prof. Lyman B. Grafton, who has gained an excellent reputation as a teacher and principal in Manitou where he has had charge of the school for several years. The only other change in the faculty of this school is the engagement of Miss Kate L. Butler, a graduate of one of the best normal schools in Connecticut and a teacher of experience.

Prof. F. H. Baker, A. M., a graduate of the Western Reserve college and formerly principal of the Pueblo high school will have charge of the Liller school.

At the Lowell school the new teachers are Miss Kate McChesney, Miss Mary Hinckliff, Miss Margaret Thomas and Miss Susie E. Harris. The last two are graduates of the Colorado Springs high school and have had an extensive experience teaching in the county. At the Lincoln school Miss Winnie Belcher, also a graduate of the high school, has been employed. The following is the full corps of teachers:

GARFIELD SCHOOL.

L. B. Grafton, principal.
Fonesta Flansburg, seventh grade.
Virginia Chambers, sixth grade.
Harriet E. Prichard, fifth grade.
Ada Flansburg, fifth grade (annex).
Mary E. Elmore, fourth grade.
Margaret Russel, fourth grade (annex).
Kate L. Butler, third grade.
Clara Chandler, third grade (annex).
Lilian Ray, second grade.
Emma Goudy, B, first grade.
Julia A. Butler, B, first grade (annex).
Mrs. Mary L. Ashton, A, first grade.

LILLER SCHOOL.

F. H. Baker, A. M., principal.
Florence M. Mills, seventh grade.
Mary Simmons, sixth grade.
Alice C. Holcomb, fifth grade.
Nellie A. Eaten, fourth grade.
Julie Berrey, third grade.
Kittie Paster, second grade.
Lou Allen, A, first grade.
Mrs. Pauline Atchinson, B, first grade.

LOWELL SCHOOL.

George Kellar, principal.
Belle C. Holcomb, seventh grade.
Kate McChesney, sixth grade.
May E. Hinckliff, fifth grade.
Margaret Thomas, fourth grade.
Winnie Belcher, third grade.
Metta Stevenson, second grade.
Jessie Shadbolt, A, first grade.
Minnie M. Van Pelt, B, first grade.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Ella B. Ozmun, principal, first grade.
Iva Engleright, second grade.
Susie Harris, third grade.
Elizabeth Mace, fourth grade.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Adda C. Bortree, principal, third and fourth grades.
Lillian E. Lowry, first and second grades.

BRISTOL SCHOOL.

Laura A. Leech, principal, second and third grades.
Nellie F. Hunter, first grade.

At the last school election the school board, by an almost unanimous vote, was empowered to use free text books. The books have been purchased at a cost of several thousand dollars and will be issued to the scholars on Tuesday. Some changes have been made in the books to conform to the spirit of the new course of study. Franklin's Readers have been substituted for Barnes'; Franklin & Wentworth's Arithmetics for Barnes'; Barnes' Model Speller for Reed's Word Lessons, and "Our World" Reader for Barnes' Primary Geography.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Superintendent Pattison after careful consideration of what a course of study should be has prepared a manual of nearly 100 pages for the guidance of the teachers. In this work he has profited by the wise counsel of the school board committee on the course of study, Mr. Gregg and Mrs. Dunbar, and has based it upon knowledge gained from his own experience, from correspondence with distinguished educators and the reports of the best schools in the land. The manual goes into full detail as to the work to be done and the manner of doing it. It is thought that the course of study as now prepared answers in part at least the question: "How shall we shorten and enrich our graded school curriculum?" One of the most important changes in the course is the association of history with geography, giving less time to technical geography than formerly. The study is to be something more than the memorizing of unrelated facts concerning the capes, islands, bays, etc., of the world. The history, the industries, the literature, the arts of a nation are to be considered of more importance than the height of its mountains and the length of its rivers. To aid the teacher, a series of readings has been specified for each grade, the use of photographs and illustrations suggested, and the manner of making a geographical museum clearly indicated.

The new departures are the introduction of literature and physical culture and classes in sewing. The work in literature is based on "Literary Landmarks" by Mary E. Burt. The outline indicates for each year and term the course of reading to be pursued. By the means of a simple chart literature as a whole can be grouped into periods and the pupil taught to comprehend its expansion, adding link by link to its golden chain from the myth-making age up to the present time. Home reading, the writing of synopses and criticisms, will make the work systematic, and will be most helpful to both pupil and teacher. No more desirable innovation has been made in the history of our public schools. It is not to be thought the reader is to be laid aside entirely. The best texts furnish valuable suggestions concerning both oral and silent reading and outline elocutionary drill that should be a matter of daily practice.

In physical culture the work is based upon the manual of Carl Betz, who has achieved a national reputation as an author and drill master in this department. The system is a union of the Ling or Swedish system with that of the Germans. After several spasmodic movements in the interest of physical education, each of which have not continued a single decade in any of our American schools, public sentiment has at last become so pronounced in its furore that one is justified in believing that physical training will soon become a thoroughgoing, genuine and enduring part of our public school course of instruction. Alice C. Holcomb is to be the superintendent of physical culture.

The Board has deemed it advisable to take a step toward industrial training. Therefore classes in sewing and dress-cutting will be held at some central point (probably the Liller school) each Saturday morning. The class in sewing will begin at 9 and continue till 9:45 a. m. This class will be open to all children (boys and girls) from second and third grade (or between ages of 7-10) who desire instruction in sewing. In this class will be taught the various stitches required in plain sewing, as basting, running, over-sewing, hemming, felling, stitching, etc. Instruction will also be given in darning, mending, button-holing, sewing on buttons, tapes, etc.

All girls ten years of age or older, who are able to sew neatly will be eligible to membership in the dress cutting class. Practical instruction will be given in dress cutting, fitting and making; also in the cutting and making of all garments pertaining to women's and children's wardrobes. Dress cutting class from 9:45 to 10:30 a. m. Miss Jessie Shadbolt, a teacher who has had wide experience in this kind of work in the schools of Chicago, will have charge of this department.

Music will be taught as before by Prof. P. M. Bach, under whose efficient guidance the school children have made greater progress in their musical studies than ever before. Mr. Bach devotes his entire time to the work and teaches sight reading, vocal music and theory, laying a sound foundation for the acquirement of instrumental music, though that itself is not taught yet.

Miss Lottie Wiseman will continue as instructor in penmanship.

Prof. P. K. Pattison, who has guided the school system of the city into a rare efficiency, will continue at the helm as superintendent. His work is of a kind that never appears on the surface, but its results are to be found in improved methods of teaching and in the general efficiency of the schools.

ATTENDANCE.

The following table illustrates the growth of the school since 1873:

Year.	School population	Number of children enrolled	Average attendance	Number of teachers
[illegible]	304	107	36	1
[illegible]	535	378	283	6
[illegible]	875	558	315	[illegible]
[illegible]	1061	867	667	12
[illegible]	1128	1043	784.8	19
1888	1406	1184	769.8	23
1889	1602	1509	849	30
1890	1812	1684	1032.9	33
1891	2274	2021	1277.6	40
1892	2179	2118	1388.1	49

Williamson-McLean.

A very quiet and pleasant wedding took place at the First Congregational church at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, when Mr. William W. Williamson and Miss Jeanette McLean were united in marriage. Both the bride and groom are well known in this city, and at the appointed hour the church was completely filled with their many friends. The church was profusely decorated with flowers and potted plants and presented a beautiful appearance. Mr. Constantine Casser presided at the organ and as he commenced to play Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride, attended by Miss Williamson of Huntingdon, Pa., marched up the aisle and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Moses T. Hale. Rev. Dr. Gregg, pastor of the church, pronounced the ceremony and at its conclusion the bridal party made their exit to the strains of the Bridal chorus from Lohengrin.

The ushers at the wedding were Messrs. C. C. Strachan, J. P. Sherer, D. W. McLeod and W. G. Whitlock all of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson left last night over the Rock Island for Huntingdon, Pa., where they will visit relatives for a month after which they will return to this city to take up their residence.

Injured on the Midland.

At about 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon a man named John Thomas, who is in the employ of the Midland as a track walker, attempted to board a moving passenger train at the western approach of the Midland trestle, just this side of the Manitou Iron Springs station. He slipped and fell under the car wheels which passed over his right leg between the knee and thigh, crushing flesh and bone in a frightful manner. To complete his misfortune he fell backwards and rolled down the embankment twenty-five feet and was picked up insensible from the road below. As soon as the Midland officials in the city were informed of the accident, a special train consisting of an engine and car was dispatched to Manitou, where the injured man was taken aboard and brought to this city with all possible haste. He was taken to the Sisters' hospital, and a surgeon summoned. The case is pronounced a critical one, as the leg is very badly cut and crushed and the bones broken both near the thigh and above the ankle. The surgeon hopes to be able to save the injured member as he fears a fatal result should he have to amputate it so near the body. Late last evening the man was resting as comfortably as could be expected.

Miss Alice Graham of Bloomington, Ill., who has been visiting her brother, Mr. R. K. Graham, of this city, returned to her home last night.

Mr. Fred. Scribner of The Gazette business office returned yesterday from a three months' trip to the east, accompanied by his friend Mr. R. B. Patterson of Clinton, Mass., who will spend some time in the city.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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Three months..... 1 50 One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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Three months..... 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. RISLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

THE "PEOPLE'S" PARTY.

A number of our esteemed contemporaries in this state, and notably the Cripple Creek Miner, express their dissatisfaction with the course of THE GAZETTE in its opposition with the People's party, so called, of this state. "No attempt," wails our contemporary of the gold mines, "is made by THE GAZETTE to show wherein the People's party is 'cranky' or 'impossible.'"

In the first place THE GAZETTE has sufficient confidence in the average mental ability of the human race to believe that if the platform of the "People's" party were published in every issue of every third party newspaper in this state from now until election, that party would not get votes enough to entitle it to a place on the ticket next year under the Australian ballot act. It is not necessary to prove to the ordinary mind by argument that two and two are not five, and the financial and political absurdities of the "People's" party platform are scarcely less apparent. But the Omaha convention endorsed the St. Louis platform, and the St. Louis platform endorsed the sub-treasury plan without telling what that plan was, and the great majority of the newspapers and the converts to the new party have endorsed an assortment of second-hand political fallacies and absurdities, the very nature of which many of them do not understand. There is not an influential newspaper published in the state that does print the platform of the "People's" party in demi or attempt to give any reason for supporting its doctrines. There is not any paper with any considerable influence or circulation that would dare to do this.

The arguments of the "People's" party papers in this state are as follows: "Silver is selling at 83 cents; therefore vote for Weaver." The argument is incomplete, inconsequential and false. No way exists for showing how a vote for Weaver is going to help silver. The next president will be either a western bimetallist by the name of Harrison or an eastern monometallist by the name of Cleveland. And even if the "People's" party should be successful, there is no reason to suppose that Weaver and his friends could or would benefit silver.

The "People's" party has as little right to that name as it has to that of "Silver" party. As the "Greenback" party, and the "Alliance" its candidates have been defeated, its principles repudiated and its members ridiculed and disgraced in every state in the Union in which it has made a showing. With the same platform, the same leaders and the same members, it asks the support of Colorado miners because it has changed its name and put an "and silver" clause in its platform.

We oppose the "People's" party because it favors the sub-treasury plan for the issuing of money on agricultural products and loans to farmers at low rates of interest on land values. This plan has been tried in England, in France, in South America and in many of the states of the American Union, and in every case it has brought commercial panic and collapse. In a dozen historical instances it has opened boundless fields for political corruption, it has driven capital out of the country, it has led invariably to a debased and irredeemable currency, and finally to bankruptcy. Even fools should learn by experience. No better proof of the danger of the plan is to be found than in the words of the platform itself, which says:

"We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system."

"OR SOME BETTER SYSTEM!" What opinion is a reasonable man to have of a party which publicly declares itself in favor of a definite plan to rearrange the financial system of the country, "or some better system?" If the subtreasury plan is all right, why "some other system?" If there is a better system, why do they not, if they can, tell us what that system is, and endorse that in the first place?

We further oppose the platform of the "People's" party because it declares unmistakably and directly for a plan of unlimited public improvements. As if afraid that the subtreasury plan would not bankrupt the treasury and ruin the country fast enough, they want to extend the river and harbor bill, with all its log-rolling and corrupt political features so as to include the whole country.

We refuse to place any dependence or faith in the silver plank of the platform because it is an afterthought and addition for the purpose of catching votes. It has no more vital connection with the rest of the platform than a sheepskin on a coyote. Nine tenths of the "People's" party care no more about silver than they do about the canals in Mars, and the wild schemes of their platform would make the silver question of minor importance. To use a Celtism, it wouldn't make any difference to the people when they had no money in their pockets, whether it was gold or silver.

We oppose the railroad, telegraph and telephone plank, because the control and operation of these would increase the army of office holders to an unsafe extent, and also because it would check construction and put a stop to improvements. In those countries where the government does own the railroads the construction, equipment and plan of operation are old-fashioned and the public are served far less satisfactorily and at a greater expense than in those countries where there is open competition for private and corporate enterprise.

We oppose the plank for the confiscation of land held by corporations "in excess of their needs" and by aliens as both unjust and unwise.

In general we oppose the platform of the "People's" party because its leaders and members are unwise and inexperienced. We do not mean by this that there are not men of high character and some ability connected with the party, but we do mean that the party is controlled by those who are not fit to manage the affairs of the nation. The party that was not able to nominate Cresham and was not ashamed to nominate Weaver can have the respect from thoughtful men. Too many of its members are people who have made shipwrecks of their own lives and cannot safely be entrusted with the management of the affairs of others.

Our political and social system is far from being perfect. There is need of reform. But reform will not come as a catastrophe, but as an evolution. The foundation of law is not in anarchy, and the financial system of our country cannot be improved by beginning with a forgetfulness of all we have learned and the repetition of the mistakes of our ancestors.

Finally the "People's" party is to be blamed because it makes the well being of the individual dependent upon the government instead of on himself. The world does not owe any man a living, he owes it to himself. The people of this country cannot be made wealthy, or happy, or intelligent by act of congress. At the present time in the United States there is no young man who cannot secure an education; there is no grown man of industry, sobriety and intelligence who cannot make a living for himself and his children. The opportunities of great wealth are open to all. This is true of the United States as it is of no other country in the world. For all plans for the mental and physical improvement of the people and the securing of equal rights and opportunities to all we have the most earnest sympathy, but for schemes for the distribution of wealth by the government, for the equalization of rewards without regard to merit and service, we can only show disapproval and scorn.

We print elsewhere the letter of President Harrison accepting the renomination of the Republican party as a candidate for the presidency, and defining the issues of the campaign. The letter, though unofficial, carries all the weight of a state document. It shows what has been accomplished by the present administration and by the party now in power, and it shows, from the experiences of the past, what the results of a Democratic administration would be. The president has no defenses to make, no excuses to offer for any of his official actions, no defenses or excuses are necessary. But he does point out many actions of his administration which are working and will continue to work for the good of the country. It is rarely that circumstances are so shaped that the man whom sixty million enlightened people have selected from their number as most fit to preside over the destinies of their nation, can give a full review of the country's political situation, frankly expressing his own beliefs. It is on this account that this letter of acceptance is one of the most comprehensive and valuable of the able public documents which have borne the president's signature.

The Manitou Journal discontinued its daily edition on Saturday, after a season of more than usual prosperity. Clean, handsome and enterprising, The Journal is as good an exponent as Manitou could have and it is pleasing to know that the town is giving the paper satisfactory support.

President Harrison's letter of acceptance displays the qualities which have made a success of his administration. He not only treats the great questions of the day with the grasp of a statesman, but also shows a complete familiarity with the details of the administration of the various departments. The government at Washington is business-like without being bureaucratic.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

In the death of Whittier, the English-speaking peoples are again called upon to mourn the loss of a poet of the first rank. On this occasion it is proper to rehearse what was said at the death of Longfellow, of Bryant and of Lowell. It is none the less true now than then that there existed in the early part of the first century of American independence a group of poets and essayists of remarkable merit. It is even more true now than then that the number remaining of these is few and these few are old men, men whose reputation is fixed by what they have already done. It is still true that there does not seem to be among the younger men of this generation any one of merit equal to those who attained their literary majority before the great war.

The following summary of the life of the Quaker poet is taken from Johnson's encyclopedia:

John Greenleaf Whittier was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807 of Quaker parentage and received a common school education; spent his boyhood on a farm, earning also the trade of a shoemaker. When 18 years of age he began to write verses for the Haverhill Gazette; spent two years thereafter at the Haverhill academy and became in 1829 editor of of The American Manufacturer, a newspaper at Boston; succeeded George D. Prentice (who in 1830 went south to write the life of Henry Clay) as editor of The New England Weekly Review, which had been founded by J. G. C. Brainerd at Hartford, Conn.; returned to Haverhill, 1833, and engaged in farming for several years; edited, however, The Gazette 1832 and 1836 and was a member of the legislature 1835-36. He became secretary of the American Anti-Slavery society at Philadelphia 1836, and edited The Pennsylvania Freeman 1838-40, his office being sacked and burned by a mob; settled at Amesbury, Mass., 1840, and became corresponding editor of The National Era, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, D. C., by Dr. Gamalie Bailey, 1847; contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics, and has lived in literary retirement at Quaker simplicity for many years, publishing frequent volumes of poetry, which have procured him a prominent place among American authors and the love and admiration of his countrymen. He was never married. In 1875 he took up his residence at Danbury (formerly South Danvers), Mass. Several collective editions of his poems have appeared, the best being the "Centennial edition" of 1876.

That Colorado has always been a favorite field for eastern investments depends largely on the fact of the intelligence and honesty of its inhabitants. It is true beyond a question that the people of this state are in unusual proportion of American birth, and share very largely in the sentiment and ways of the best part of the American people. We have not received so large a proportion of ignorant foreign immigrants as have many of the states to the east of us, and have been free from the lack of enterprise and the false ideas in regard to labor which are too common in more southern states. To our exceptional natural resources has been added a population of superior enterprise and integrity. The name of the state has been free from suspicion of repudiation, and although an occasional buyer of mining stocks has had some ground for complaint yet Colorado has had a high reputation as a place for investment and Colorado people as a class have been considered as good people to lend money to. It is in the highest degree unfortunate that anything has occurred to change this condition of affairs. The prosperity of the state is so inseparably connected with the development of her material resources, and the supply of home capital is so inadequate to our needs, that hardly any greater injury to the state could be done than to arouse a distrust which would check investments here. The agitation of the silver question in the unreasonable and intolerant way which has caused the silver people to be considered in the same class with Greenbackers, sub-treasury cranks and repudiators has had precisely this effect. Colorado people know that the politicians who have endorsed the third party movement are very far from representing the people of the state. But unfortunately the People's party folks are able to make a great amount of noise and at a distance the quality of their voices is not distinguishable. There is only one way in which this injurious impression can be corrected. The result of the election will be definitive and will determine in the minds of many people whether Colorado is a good place for new enterprises and investments or not. We believe that the result will be a rebuke to those who have dared to assert that our state is poverty stricken and half ruined, and that our people are endorsing the Greenback and Farmers' Alliance theories.

There is no man who has more numerous and warmer personal friends in his own district than has Hon. E. E. Eaton in his own county of El Paso. His courtesy, his kindliness, his integrity and his ability have given him respect and affection in larger measure than it is usual for men in public life to enjoy. There is scarcely a resident of this county but has had some opportunity to be grateful to Mr. Eaton, and there is scarcely one who does not feel an interest in his career and a pride in his successes. But it is not on account of our friendship for him that this county asks his renomination for the office he has filled so well. Personal affection is sometimes misleading, personal pride in a friend is not always the surest guarantee of public benefit. But in advocating the claims of Mr. Eaton we have the unassailable record of absolute integrity, of unimpassed efficiency and of general approval. Mr. Eaton has gone from this county to serve the people of the whole state. The judgment which we have passed upon him is now shared by many from every county in Colorado, and we believe that it hardly needs the endorsement of El Paso county to secure the re-election of one who has so well and faithfully accomplished the duties of an arduous and high office. Our full and unqualified endorsement he does have. We believe that we are presenting the name of one who is in every way qualified for the position, one who has proved his qualifications and one who will add strength to the ticket here and elsewhere.

It is altogether probable that the danger which would come from the introduction of cholera into this country has been greatly exaggerated. The disease is one which is clearly the result of uncleanliness and the lack of pure food and water. Even if there were many cases of cholera here the people who took good care of themselves would be safe from infection. However the sanitary conditions of our great cities is not all that can be desired, and many of our people will not or do not know how to take care of themselves. Besides this the fear of the disease which would be sure to prevail were it introduced here and the commercial interruption and depression which would ensue are in themselves sufficient to warrant the utmost precautions against the introduction of the disease. The health officers at Washington and New York deserve great credit for their efforts in this line.

It was a square and open fight which was made in the congressional district convention. One candidate or the other was bound to be disappointed, but as a result of such a contest there need be neither bitterness nor ill-feeling. Republicanism is more than the personal advancement of any man and we doubt not that the El Paso Republicans who have been so hearty in their support of Republican principles and Republican candidates will do their full share in electing the first congressman from the Second Colorado District. El Paso's influence in the past has been the result of the loyal support which she has given to the Republican candidates, and she will not go back on her reputation this time.

The young men in this city who are taking steps to form a company of the state militia should consider well the lessons of the last few months. Militia companies are not organized to provide a healthful drill and a valuable knowledge of the manual of arms, they are not organized to furnish pretty marching, bright uniformed bodies of soldiers to be looked at in parades. The militia is made to fight. It is the armed guard of the honor and dignity of the state, it is the strong arm of the law. Its rifles shoot bullets at human hearts, its bayonets pierce human flesh. Its parades and drills and fine appearance while marching are all good results, but they are not the end of the training. It is a good thing for a young man to enroll himself as a defender of the law and a protector of the state, but this should be the main intention of every man who joins a company of the National Guard. The militia of New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Idaho have made a splendid example for their fellow soldiers in the past few months, and their spirit should be emulated.

We trust that the people of Colorado Springs will not fail to take a part in the celebration of Columbus day, which occurs on the 21st of October. Such an opportunity for teaching a valuable lesson in history and patriotism ought not to be neglected. So large a part of our liberty is dependent upon our public school system, and so much depends upon keeping that system in the best possible condition that it is fitting that the schools should lead in the celebration of the day. It is largely owing to them and to the instruction that has been given by them to the generation of Americans which have lived upon this continent since the day four hundred years ago when Columbus first landed upon it, that we have been able to do so much in the way of advancement, and that we have so much to celebrate upon Columbus day. The celebration is going to take place in many cities throughout the land and Colorado Springs should not be one of those which are behind the times in the matter.

The failure of Hon. Hosea Townsend to receive a re-nomination for congress at the late convention was in no way owing to a want of appreciation by his constituents of his faithful service and devotion to their interests in his two terms in the national legislature. The people of the district feel that he has served them ably and well, and cherish the utmost respect for him as a man of eminent ability and character, a representative, faithful, reliable and without reproach. It is to be expected in this young, progressive state, profile in men of talent and capacity for public service, and ambitious of distinction, that rotation in office will be the rule, and a long term of public service is not likely to be conceded to any, however worthy and deserving.

The nomination of Hon. E. E. Eddy by the Republican convention of the Second congressional district held in this city day before yesterday, was but a recognition of his distinguished ability and fidelity in less elevated posts of public service, and meets hearty approval by the Republicans of the district. With natural points of no common order, familiarity with the forms of legislation, quickness of apprehension, a ripe intelligence, affable address and a forcible manner of presenting his views and those of his constituents, in the controversies and clashing interests of the representatives of the whole country in congress assembled, he will, if elected, take his place, and no ignoble one, in the councils of that great body, and maintain it with credit and dignity, honorable to himself and to his constituents. We bespeak for him public confidence and a hearty support.

The enthusiasm and the unity noticeable in both the congressional conventions of the Republican party of this state has already gone far to dispel the feeling of alarm which has been caused by the noise of the People's party. There has always been good reason to believe that the People's party is composed of those who have in the past voted against the Republican party and a few who have left the Republican party because they have for good reasons been denied advancement in the councils of the party and political preferment. It is however only on the reassembling of the Republican cohorts that we realize how solid are the ranks and how few are the missing names at roll call. The Republican party faces its old foes under a new face with undiminished confidence and with the familiar faces all in line.

On the day before the meeting of the state Republican convention there appears to be no reason why Secretary E. L. Eaton should not receive a renomination without opposition. The first element of his strength lies in the solid support of the large delegation from El Paso county. This county has no other candidate for state office and her prominence in the party and her unwavering and generous support of Republican principles certainly entitle her to this recognition. Furthermore Secretary Eaton gains strength from his wide acquaintance. He is stronger now than he was two years ago because more people know him. His efficiency in office is unsurpassed and his integrity unquestioned. The state cannot afford to dispense with the services of such a man

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Colorado Springs had no Labor Day demonstration, and really none was needed. The workingmen of this city by peaceful, sober, honest, tolerant industry have so established the dignity of labor here that it needs no object lessons, no parades and speeches to impress this dignity upon the public mind. The laboring man who works faithfully, obeys the laws and votes conscientiously is the most dignified and the most valuable factor in our American progress.

There is more money in the state of Colorado to-day than there has been for years. All the mines are producing, all the towns are prosperous. There is more land under cultivation in the state, crops are better, prices are better. The people who would have the country adopt the repudiated principles of public policy will have small ground to base their complaining arguments upon in this state this fall.

The senatorial district convention composed of the counties of El Paso and Douglass, last evening nominated Hon. C. E. Stubbs as a senator in the next assembly. Mr. Stubbs has already served this county in that capacity, and we could not will make a good senator again.

The success of the People's party in the Arkansas election was prevented by the fact that most of the supporters of that ticket did not have the intelligence to vote according to the Australian system. The educational qualification is not without merits.

The hopeful spirit among Republican leaders grows more pronounced as the campaign progresses. Harrison is better known and better liked than he was four years ago and has behind him the record of a successful administration.

The solicitude of Grover Cleveland to have his wife and home kept out of the campaign is only equalled by that of Mrs.Ease, the orator who accompanies General Weaver on his proselyting, begging, book-peddling tours, to have her husband and home kept in the rear.

Free silver silver and free greenbacks are irreconcilable and incompatible. However much they may talk the Greenback party can never be the friend of silver. Their protestations prove either ignorance or malice.

There is no doubt as to the election of the county ticket which was chosen on Saturday. The nominees are good men who will command the full party strength.

Since silence is golden Cleveland's record as a monometallist is in a fair way to be surpassed by David B. Hill.

HELM AND EATON.

The Republican convention at Pueblo has been guided by the highest political wisdom as well as by devotion to the interests of the state in selecting as the leaders of the ticket two such men as Judge Joseph C. Helm and Secretary of State Edwin J. Eaton. El Paso county is doubly honored by these nominations, and with the honor she accepts the responsibility of giving to the state ticket a larger majority than ever before.

None the less we believe that the ticket is as good and as strong a one throughout the state as could have been nominated, and the convention in making these nominations doubtless shared this opinion. The need which existed that the party should put forth its best and strongest men has been nobly satisfied.

Of the leader of the ticket it is only necessary to say that he has filled every position of public life to which he has been called with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of those by whom he has been elected. No one who is acquainted with him and with his record has the slightest doubt that he will perform the duties of his new position with equal credit. Although for many years Judge Helm has been most of the time away from this city, yet his many friends here have continued to watch his career with interest and approval, and it is a matter of congratulation and pride with them that he has now been called to this highest honor in the gift of the party of the state.

It affords especial gratification to the people of Colorado Springs, neighbors and friends of Hon. E. L. Eaton, that the Republican state convention again placed his name before the people for election to the responsible office of secretary of state. Without personal solicitation his faithful and efficient service for two years has been rewarded by renomination with flattering unanimity for a second term. His peculiar fitness is universally conceded. His especial qualifications are his uncompromising integrity, clear judgment, and entire devotion to duty. He awes no one by his superior greatness, but is in every way equal to the requirements of the place—a plain, straightforward, simple hearted, earnest, honest man, and as such we cordially commend him to the support of the electors of the state.

We believe that these nominations will add strength to the ticket and it does not now seem probable that the Democrats or the Populists, or their allied forces will be able to prevail against it. If the convention in completing its labors shall, as we expect, do as well as it has in the beginning, Republican success is in a large measure assured.

Senator Platt's reconciliation with President Harrison and the announcement that he is and always has been a Republican who will put party success above personal prejudices is having a strengthening effect on the hopes of the New York Republicans. The Democrats are vainly wishing that Senator Hill would follow the example.

Colorado fruit is beginning to take a prominent place in our markets. It comes later than the California fruit and is less showy in appearance, but is incomparably superior in quality and flavor. In a few years more there will be little room in Colorado for the products of the soil of any other state.

There is some complaint because of the interruption to trade from the quarantine precautions which have been taken against cholera, but the damage to trade from this cause is only small compared to that which would result from an epidemic of cholera.

El Paso county is entitled to twenty delegates in the Democratic state convention. We trust that our friends on the other side will be able to find that many.

Under the People's party rule,—a contingency which is unfortunately impossible,—the silver dollar would sink by its own weight out of sight in the financial swamp of unlimited greenbacks.

Leaves its mark—every one of the painful disorders that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the troubles and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a *guaranteed* remedy for all the delicate weaknesses, derangements, and diseases peculiar to women.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, disposes aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion.

It's a legitimate *medicine*—not a beverage—and the *only* one for woman's ailments, so certain in its effects that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

EDDY WINS.

The Congressional Convention Nominated Hon. H. H. Eddy.

THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

There was a Hard Struggle and Interesting Scenes—Hon. C. E. Stubbs Nominated for State Senator by the District Convention.

The political atmosphere about Colorado Springs has cleared again. The result of the Republican congressional contest was the nomination of Hon. H. H. Eddy of Routt county and the result of the senatorial convention was the nomination of Hon. C. E. Stubbs of El Paso county.

The delegates to the Republican congressional convention of the Second district continued to arrive in the city Tuesday morning, until noon, when it was found that nearly all the delegations were one the field. There were lively scenes about the corridors of The Antlers hotel until 2 o'clock. The arrival of the Pueblo delegation was one of the events of the morning. They left their county convention instructed to support Walpole of Pueblo for state treasurer and Hosea Townsend, for congress, but with the understanding that they were to secure Mr. Walpole's nomination. This was considered a license to trade and it was not long before the delegates were in consultation with the leaders on both sides. Every one was looking to Pueblo as it was decided to be the pivotal county, and it was not long until a rumor went abroad that Mr. Eddy would get a majority of the vote and also that there would be no contest from El Paso county. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Eddy men had a caucus in The Antlers annex and decided upon their temporary officers.

It was forty minutes after 2 o'clock when the chairman, C. S. Libby, rapped for order, and fifteen minutes of 6 when the convention finally adjourned. The Centennial State band occupied a place in the balcony and filled the air with music during the waits. The position of each county was marked by cards with their names. Douglas, El Paso and Pueblo had seats in front. The balconies were filled with spectators during the entire afternoon.

Chairman Libby in calling the convention to order spoke a few words, expressing his pleasure in being able to call the first convention of the Second district to order in this stronghold of the party. Whatever attractions El Paso county may offer to others her chief attraction to the Republican voters of Colorado are her big majorities. In addressing the delegates he hoped that zeal would not carry away anyone in his efforts for his candidate. If Greeley could not prevail in a Republican convention of success go to the dogs.

Secretary A. A. Sheafor of Canon City then read the call.

Chairman Libby said that it gave him pleasure to state that there would be no contests for seats among the delegates. There had been talk of a contest in the El Paso delegation but it had been decided that there would be none.

Alexander Gullett of Gunnison named C. M. Rigley of Bent county for temporary chairman. The nomination was seconded by James Downing of Aspen and J. K. Goudy of El Paso county, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. Libby in introducing the chairman spoke of the work of Mr. Sheafor as secretary. Chairman Rigley in taking the chair said that he would detain the convention with a speech as it was no time for that. The speaking could come later.

Hon. Lew White of Ouray named E. A. Harrison of Montezuma county for temporary secretary. He was unanimously elected, the chairman creating a laugh by refusing to call the nays.

A delegate from Mesa county moved that as there were no contests that no committee on credentials be appointed. Several delegates from the lower part of the state arose to explain that there was some trouble in regard to the representation from Creede. When the convention was called last spring it was not definitely settled to what county Creede belonged and the counties of Hinsdale, Saguache and Rio Grande were instructed to add three delegates each to represent the new camp. Some of the counties had not done this and the citizens of that place claimed representation.

A motion was finally adopted that a credentials committee of nine be appointed, that the Creede case be referred to it and that the credentials of all other delegations be handed the secretary.

The chair appointed the credentials committee as follows: Shafer of Gunnison, Dunham of Eagle, Bullen of Pueblo, McBride of Saguache, Montague of Clear Creek, McCreery of El Paso, Coonts of Pitkin, Parks of Garfield, Baxter of Rio Grande.

A. A. Frisbee of Fremont was elected assistant secretary, and later Sheafor of Fremont was consented to assist.

General Hamill of Clear Creek wanted to make the temporary organization permanent but Goudy of El Paso raised a point of order. A few moments later Sheafor of Fremont moved to make the temporary organization permanent and the motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Cunningham of Bent moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed, and the motion was adopted.

As the air was getting pretty thick and the pipes were lit with ladies a delegate moved that the smokers put away their cigars. This was so carried.

The chair announced the committee on resolutions as follows: S. S. Dale of Fremont, W. M. Cumming of Bent, R. M. Stevenson of Pueblo, Geo. A. Chipen of Clear Creek and S. S. Wagoner of Gunnison.

Upon motion of a delegate from Routt the chair appointed a committee of seven on rules and order of business. The committee was: A. A. Sheafor of Fremont, J. K. Goudy of El Paso, T. G. Northcutt of Las Animas, C. H. Fairall of Cheyenne, T. M. Meacham of Pueblo, T. B. Wilson of Otero, Howard Russel of Conejos.

At this point the credentials committee returned and submitted the following report:

Your committee on credentials to whom was referred the claim of Creede camp for representation in this convention, respectfully recommend that E. W. Carlberg, Evan Morton, G. W. Milton, T. H. Thomas, E. G. Miller, B. F. Kelly be allowed seats in this convention and accorded four votes, and that they be known and designated as the delegation from Creede.

A delegate from a mountain county who was still wearing his winter pantaloons declared that unless more air was let into the room he would have to get out.

The secretary as a committee of one on credentials had not reported and a motion was adopted that the delegations be seated according to the roll.

The committee on rules reported an order of business for the day, which was adopted.

Upon motion the convention adopted a resolution to proceed to the nomination of candidates by calls of counties.

When Cheyenne county was reached Mr. C. H. Fairall of Cheyenne Wells stepped upon the stage and made the nominating speech for Mr. Eddy; he said:

"For years the Republican party and the people of Colorado have watched with interest and admiration the course of a young man from an obscure county in the northwestern part of the state. His splendid ability and striking aggressiveness have called out the admiration of the whole state. For years he has faithfully and courageously served the people and the party. He has been found true and steadfast upon every occasion. He has left his imprint upon the wisest legislation now on the statutes of Colorado. His ability and strength are recognized by all, and now, that an office is to be filled requiring just such abilities as he possesses in such an eminent degree, now call upon him to exercise them in a higher sphere. A peculiar and difficult situation presents itself, and must be met. There are those who doubt the ability of the nominee of this convention, to carry the election in November. Certainly the situation is sufficiently grave to require the careful and considerate action of this convention.

It will require a man of force, of energy, of skill, to inspire the enthusiastic support of the Republican party. It will require a man broad enough to know, and courageous enough to stand as firm as a rock for the true interests of Colorado.

It will require a man whose name stands for action, and one in whom the people of the state have confidence. Colorado has two representatives, and she will demand of this convention that the ability of the nominees of this convention shall be a sufficient guarantee of what she asks in numbers. Silver needs an able and aggressive champion from Colorado, and she should furnish it, a man who can do something.

Cheyenne county nominates a man of strength of purpose and action, an aggressive man, but whose battles have all been fought for the party and the people, who alone, in the last general assembly prevented a Democratic victory from becoming a Republican defeat. The man who possesses all those qualities in such an eminent degree is Henry H. Eddy of Routt. Cheyenne county on behalf of the young Republicans of the state, presents the name of that brilliant and splendid leader.

Sheafor of Fremont, Hamill and others, seconded the nomination until Custer county was reached, when Dr. Grass of Las Animas stepped upon the stage to nominate Mr. Townsend. Dr. Grass spoke at length in the most vigorous manner. He thought the people of the district confronted by conditions never known before to have existed in this state. The Republicans of this state must face the combined forces of the Democrats and the calamity howlers. Abe Lincoln had said it is a bad idea to swap horses while crossing a stream. It was also a bad idea for a man building a house to swap a carpenter for a shoemaker to do his work. He believed Colonel Townsend had the ability and knows he has the experience to do all that can be done for Colorado in the halls of congress. He spoke of his work for silver in congress, and declared that the people of Colorado could never forget it. In his long career Colonel Townsend had never been charged with official corruption. Instead of traposing all over the state electioneering he attended to his duties at Washington. For the old soldiers he could say that Colonel Townsend had always been willing to aid them. For all these reasons and many more he bespoke his renomination.

Then the calls of the counties proceeded and the chairmen announced their allegiance to one or the other of the candidates. Several made speeches, Alexander Gullett of Gunnison and Delegate Bradshaw of Pitkin, making addresses of considerable length. As the speaking proceeded it was impossible to tell which candidate had the greatest strength and the excitement grew intense. Each speaker was roundly applauded, and at times the debate seemed to be getting a little personal.

At last the roll was called and then considerable confusion ensued. Several motions were made about the same time, to proceed to a formal ballot, to an informal ballot and to hear the report of the committee on resolutions. The chair finally got order out of chaos by declaring that a formal ballot would be taken. The calls of counties began on the ballot and the excitement increased as it proceeded. Cheers rent the air as the big counties reported one way or another until Pueblo was reached and twenty of her votes were announced for Eddy and nine for Townsend. When Routt county was reached, Mr. Eddy's home county, he had enough votes to nominate him and the fact was greeted with a cheer. The following is the vote:

Counties.	Vote.	Eddy.	Townsend.
Archuleta	4	4	...
Baca	5	...	5
Bent	5	5	...
Chaffee	13	7	6
Cheyenne	4	4	...
Clear Creek	13	13	...
Conejos	14	14	...
Costilla	8	8	...
Custer	7	...	7
Creede	4	2	2
Delta	5	5	...
Dolores	6	6	...
Douglas	7	...	7
Eagle	7	3	4
Elbert	5	5	...
El Paso	30	...	30
Fremont	12	2	10
Garfield	11	11	...
Gilpin	10	...	10
Grand	4	4	...
Gunnison	11	9	2
Hinsdale	8	5	3
Huerfano	11	11	...
Kiowa	5	3	2
Kit Carson	6	...	6
La Plata	9	6	3
Las Animas	16	6	10
Lincoln	4	4	...
Mesa	9	...	9
Montezuma	5	5	...
Montrose	6	6	...
Otero	8	6	2
Ouray	13	13	...
Pitkin	17	...	17
Prowers	6	...	6
Pueblo	29	20	9
Rio Blanco	5	5	...
Rio Grande	10	5	5
Routt	7	7	...
Saguache	11	8	3
San Juan	8	6	2
San Miguel	8	4	4
Summit	8	8	...
Total	304	220	161

A delegate from Rio Grande moved to make the nomination by acclamation and this was done. There were calls for Mr. Eddy and a motion was adopted to appoint a committee of three to escort him to the platform, but a number of his friends led him forward before the chairman could name the committee. The chairman introduced Mr. Eddy as the next congressman from this district and he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF COLORADO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It will not be wondered at by any of you that the English language fails me when I attempt to express to all of you, to those of you that have largely fought my battle and as well to those who have fought for my distinguished competitor, for this magnificent and unanimous nomination. (Applause.) The language does not contain words of thanks that can express my feelings or the feelings of any sensitive man upon an occasion of this kind. It is beyond the power of speech and I can only leave it to the future and to my efforts in your behalf should I be elected, as I certainly believe will be, (applause) to express my thanks.

The Republican party has always been the party of principle and for over thirty years the Republican party has entered every campaign with the logic of that campaign behind it, up to date it, supporting it and carrying it to victory, and that is exactly what will happen in this year of our Lord, 1892.

There is, in the impending campaign, not one single argument based upon intelligence, based upon principle, based upon anything and all things that we love and hold most dear, that is not upon the side of the Republican party and upon the side of the true Republicans who have always fought its battles, not one of whom, to this day, has deserted its standard. (Applause.)

This is not the time, this is not the occasion upon which I should be expected to make a speech, and probably not the time or the occasion upon which you desire to hear anything in the shape of extended remarks from me. You will all realize that I have had but little time in the busy hours of the past few days to give thought to what I might say to you to-day. You all know that before this campaign is over, you will hear me, and I hope you will hear me once and again, and not only you, but every citizen of the district, hear me plead my cause, hear me plead the cause of the Republican party, hear me plead the cause of the young Republicans, of the old Republicans, of those who were old enough and were soldiers of the Union, as well as those who were too young, but who will always be ready upon the call or demand of their country, just as freely, we trust, and emulating the magnificent, the glorious, the heroic, the divine example of these older heads who went to the front and offered everything for the country's cause. (Applause.)

Just one word. There is no occasion in this contest for a single Republican heart to throb with fear. The arguments upon the side of the Republican party are the arguments of intelligence and not physical arguments. You may say that you will vote, that you don't care what the result will be, that you simply want to vote, your argument is purely and simply physical, but if you say with your eyes wide open, with your heart throbbing with the best impulses of life, with your mind clear and clean and vibrating with an intelligence that God himself gave to you, if you say that you will treat a question from that standpoint, there is no need of any Republican fearing the result, not only in this district, not in this state, but in the Union. Success is ours because intelligence is on our side.

I cannot leave your presence without saying to you that I recognize the distinguished honor of being called upon to take up the work of this state and of our party in the national congress which has been laid down by my distinguished, my faithful, my honest predecessor, should I be elected. (Applause.) As has been suggested by my distinguished friend from Pitkin county, who so eloquently addressed you in behalf of Colonel Townsend, I may not look every inch a congressman, but I will tell you this—and my pledge goes out if I am elected by the people of the Second district—so far as energy, so far as determination, so far as the intelligence which the Divine One has given me will bear me out, I will be every inch a congressman. (Great applause.)

I am going to meet you all again. I am going to look into your faces, surrounded as they will be at your homes by the constituents whom you have represented here to-day, and I propose upon the stump and in private conversation and by work night and day, from early morning until late at night, and from late at night till early morning, to give every bit of physical energy as a support and as a sustaining power to whatever intellect or ability I may possess in this campaign. There will not be a moment of sleep I shall be wanting, not only of my own interests, but of the interests of the Republican ticket from the top to the bottom.

I cannot leave you gentlemen of the Second Congressional district without again saying to you that all that I possess of time and ability and energy is at your service. I will go and come at your call, and should I be elected, as I profoundly believe I will be, relying upon the sound, solid common sense of the people of the state of Colorado, should I be elected, I shall be not only at the service of my constituency as a whole, but at the service of the people of this state, and, beyond that, at the service individually, so far as time will permit, of every Republican in the district, whether he has been in the past my friend or otherwise. (Applause.)

I welcome you, I greet you one and all as my friends, and this banner which you have put into my hand, which represents the Republicanism of the Second Congressional district of the State of Colorado, will never go down except under such conditions as every one of you will say it has been a gallant, an earnest, a determined and a loyal fight. (Long continued applause.)

The chairman of the committee on resolutions read the report of the committee. The resolutions were adopted as read and are as follows:

The Republicans of the Second congressional district in their first convention assembled, congratulate the people of the district on their increasing prosperity and population which are evidenced by the state now being divided into two congressional districts.

We endorse the present administration of President Harrison for its vigorous foreign policy, for its protective and reciprocity features and for its uncompromising hostility to the Democratic party in its efforts to remove the duty from foreign lead and wool.

We sympathise with every laudable effort of organized labor to improve the condition of the laboring man and are in favor of such legislation as will best protect the life and limb of men employed on railroads, in workshops, in mines and in other pursuits.

We denounce that system which prevails only in Democratic states of leasing prison labor outside the penitentiary walls and placing it in competition with free labor. The evil results of such a law have driven the coal miners of Tennessee from the coal mines and put convicts in their places. Such a system is unworthy of the civilization of the Nineteenth century. We are opposed to the employment of the Pinkerton system by individuals or corporations, in usurping the powers of the constituted authorities. We believe that the lawful authorities of the various states and of the United States are capable of enforcing the laws without calling on a band of organized mercenaries for that purpose.

We are in favor of liberal appropriations by the general government for constructing reservoirs for the reclamation of the arid lands of the state.

We are in favor of the removal of the Southern Utes and Utes from Colorado and the throwing open of their lands for settlement.

We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, not in the interest of Colorado alone, but of the whole country, and pledge our nominee for congressman to support a legislation promising to restore silver to its rightful place as money and to that end instruct him to disregard caucus instructions if necessary in order that his vote and influence may be cast at all times for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at its present ratio of 16 to 1.

We cordially endorse the Republican national platform as adopted by the convention at Minneapolis and reaffirm our abiding faith in the time-honored principles of the party, believing it to be the true friend of silver and in consequence, of the prosperity of the nation.

The roll of the counties was next called for appointment on the congressional district committee. The committee is as follows:

Archuleta—E. E. Freeman.
Baca—L. F. Mathews.
Bent—Frank Crail.
Chaffee—
Cheyenne—C. H. Fairall.
Clear Creek—E. E. Spooner.
Conejos—F. A. Garcia.
Costilla—W. E. Myers.
Custer—E. T. Beckwith.
Delta—E. C. Bear.
Dolores—M. R. Lewis.
Douglass—George A. Corbett.
Eagle—T. P. Taylor.
Elbert—Adam Rinnard.
El Paso—F. W. Bowbert.
Fremont—F. P. Sheafor.
Garfield—C. C. Parks.
Gilpin—E. T. Becker.
Grand—T. N. Persinger.
Gunnison—D. T. Sapp.
Hinsdale—B. F. Lee.
Huerfano—T. E. Morres.
Kiowa—C. F. Lipes.
Kit Carson—Wm. Long.
La Plata—N. B. Cook.
Lincoln—T. G. Dickinson.
Mesa—C. F. Caswell.
Montezuma—D. E. Cooper.
Montrose—T. T. Black.
Otero—F. B. Wilson.
Ouray—L. A. Lee.
Pitkin—P. E. Cooper.
Prowers—
Pueblo—Gus Brenzikofer.
Rio Blanco—W. H. Clark.
Rio Grande—Seige Heland.
Routt—T. W. Lowell.
Saguache—W. T. King.
San Juan—A. V. Brance.
San Miguel—
Summit—O. K. Guymon.
Creede—W. N. McBride.

Mr. F. W. Bowbert of this city was elected chairman of the committee and F. P. Sheafor of Fremont secretary. Mr. Bowbert was selected committeeman for this county by request of Mr. Eddy.

A vote of thanks was given the officers of the convention and the employees of the opera house and the convention adjourned.

Hon. H. H. Eddy.

Hon. Henry H. Eddy, who was nominated by the Republicans of the Second congressional district of Colorado, as their candidate for congress yesterday, was born in 1855 near Portland, Ore. He read law when a young man and has been admitted to practice before the courts of New York, Kansas and Colorado. He came to Leadville in Colorado in the spring of 1879, and resided for a short time in Lake county. He then moved to Summit county where he resided for a number of years. He now makes his home in Axial, Routt county, which has of late years been created from a portion of Summit county. Mr. Eddy has for twelve years been a representative in one or the other branch of the legislature. He was first elected to the senate from the Summit district in 1880 and served two terms. He has since served two terms in the lower house and was elected speaker of the house in the Seventh general assembly. In the Eighth general assembly he was conspicuous as the leader of the Republicans in the fight against the spoils-seeking combine and gained much credit for his oratory and generalship on that occasion.

Mr. Eddy is a young man of remarkable ability, a natural leader of men and conspicuous for his political generalship. He is known among his acquaintances as one who never deserts a friend or makes a promise that he cannot fulfill. He is an earnest and determined worker in any cause which he has espoused. His campaign for congress will be a vigorous one, and in a political battle he has never been known to fail.

District Senatorial Convention.

The convention of the Third senatorial district met in this city last evening and nominated Hon. C. E. Stubbs of Colorado Springs as its candidate. The convention was called together at 8 o'clock by E. M. Bladsmer of El Paso county, chairman of the central committee, who read the call. El Paso county is entitled to 30 votes and Douglas county to 7.

Mr. C. E. Browne of El Paso was unanimously elected temporary chairman and C. E. Sedgwick secretary.

A credentials committee of three was appointed, consisting of Davis of Douglass and Fairley and Steinmetz of El Paso. The committee after a few moments of consultation reported the delegates all present but three who were represented by proxy.

The temporary organization by unanimous vote was made permanent and an order of business was adopted.

Proceeding under the head of nominations Mr. Davis of Douglass county put in nomination for state senator E. M. Ammons of Castle Rock. He spoke of him as a young Republican who had the full confidence of the voters of Douglass county.

Thomas Donnelly of El Paso county placed the name of C. E. Stubbs of Colorado Springs in nomination. He spoke of Mr. Stubbs as an old war horse of the party to whom much credit was due for Republican victories in El Paso county in the past, and whose faithful services had never in any manner been rewarded.

Nominations were closed and the convention proceeded to take a ballot, Delegates Mangold, Bean and Steinmetz acting as tellers. The result of the vote was, Stubbs 27, Ammons 26, scattering 1.

The nomination was made unanimous and the convention then appointed the following central committee: L. E. Gowdy of El Paso, chairman; John H. Lincoln of Douglas and Thomas Donnelly of El Paso, members.

The rule was adopted that the central committee be empowered to fill all vacancies and certify to nominations. The convention then adjourned.

THE PEOPLE.

First Convention of the People's Party in El Paso County.

The People's party was officially inaugurated in this city Wednesday. The county and senatorial conventions were held and a full set of candidates nominated. It was a slow, grinding process and required heaps of talk, for every People's man is an orator and knows it. The convention was called to meet in the district court room, and Judge Campbell kindly moved the court to other quarters.

John F. Murray reached the call at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and asked that temporary officers be elected. Mr. R. T. Dickinson of this city was made temporary chairman, Mr. Bolinger of Cripple Creek secretary, with W. S. Neal of Barry, assistant.

The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and passed upon the credentials. It was found that twenty-four out of forty precincts of the county were represented, the largest delegations being 32 from the Cripple Creek district, 39 from this city, 12 from Colorado City and 6 from Manitou. The report on credentials was accepted.

A committee on resolutions and order of business was appointed, consisting of Bolinger of Cripple Creek, Yarnell of Manitou, Lanterman of Fremont and Crowbridge of Colorado City.

A committee on permanent organization, consisting of E. Y. Nichols of Peyton, O. P. Jackson of Monument and J. W. Moore of Colorado Springs was appointed, after which an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was about 2:30 when the convention reconvened. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Clint Roudebush of Cripple Creek for permanent chairman, E. A. Buckley of Colorado City permanent secretary. They were unanimously elected, and Mr. Roudebush in taking the chair declared his belief that this was an historic occasion. He had been in at the birth of the Republican party also and had always heretofore acted with it.

The committee on order of business reported a programme for the day.

Sam Yarnell of the committee on resolutions presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with much applause:

Resolved, By the People's party of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in convention assembled on this 7th day of September, 1892.

That we approve the action of the labor conference of Feb. 22, at St. Louis, and we endorse the platform of principles adopted at Omaha on the 4th of July last, and hereby pledge the standard bearers of that great convention of nation builders, our truest devotion and our most faithful support, and be it further

Resolved, That the Populists of El Paso county in convention assembled, realizing the depressed and unhealthful condition of all our local industries, and believing that the agricultural states of the great west, and the cotton states of the south, are also suffering from the causes while the usual increase of the earth has not been withheld, are convinced that the general stagnation of all the wheels of productive wealth is due to a system of finance which is sweating the blood, contracting the energies, and dampening the joys of life among our people everywhere.

Therefore, we feel are for an increased supply of constitutional money and we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the ratio of 16 to 1. We demand this by the present congress and each succeeding congress until the two money metals of civilization are equally clothed with purchasing and debt-paying power by the government of the United States without foreign dictation or interference.

Resolved, That we believe the proposition of secretary of the treasury, Foster, to refund the present outstanding indebtedness of the United States to the extent of $550,000,000.00 into bonds running for the term of fifty years, bearing a good interest of 2 or 3 per cent, payable in advance, is but another scheme to perpetuate the present false financial system of national banks, and, as such, we denounce its author and execrate any political party or faction in this nation which gives endorsement to such financial theories. And be it further

Resolved, That we demand the payment at maturity of all the indebtedness of the United States in lawful money of the republic.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the increasing conflict between the managers of aggregated capital and their employees resulting already in the shedding of human blood in many states, and we demand that all private armed detectives be prohibited by law, and that the state provide an equitable mode of arbitration whose decisions must be final for the peace of the state. We demand such legislation by the state as will be just to public corporations and that will furnish the service at the same cost on the same division of line of steam railroads chartered and operated in this state, and this without rebate or avoidance in any particular.

We arraign the commissioners of this county for their dilatory action in constructing good county roads to Cripple Creek until a corporation was enabled to occupy a portion of one of the feasible routes and impose a tax that the people of El Paso county do hotfustify and will not long tolerate. "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." The mode now enforced by the commissioners to keep county roads in repair is impracticable, vexatious to the public, and useless, and we recommend that six districts be created, each to have appointed an overseer who shall have full authority to repair roads and bridges in an emergency.

We ask of the Ninth general assembly the passage of a general act under which counties of the population of El Paso can have appointed or elected two additional commissioners with a limitation of service.

We demand of the commissioners better road service, better bridge service and the relocation of county roads where dangerous grade crossings with steam railroads can be avoided.

We demand a full report of the acts, orders and doings of the county commissioners to be printed in one or more county papers and not later than one week after they occur.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the employment of convict labor wherever it comes into competition with free labor.

Resolved, That we demand of our representatives in the Ninth general assembly, railroad legislation that will result in adequate compensation to employees for accidents occurring upon railway lines through neglect or indifference of their management.

Resolved, That the silver resolution of the late so-called Republican convention of this county is inconsistent with the Minneapolis platform, and is intended solely to mislead the voters into the support of a gold bug president.

Resolved, That we favor the reduction of the hours of labor as a means by which a more equal distribution of the wealth of the country can be accomplished, and also as a way for the people to acquire a more thorough education in all that goes to better their condition.

The next order of business was the nomination of candidates and county commissioner was first taken up. Mr. Bouver of Colorado Springs placed in nomination W. B. Bullen of Cripple Creek, and several persons seconded the nomination.

Delegate Moore of Colorado Springs named E. C. Childs of Green Mountain Falls. Mr. Childs, however, took the floor and in a speech of some length declined to be a candidate for any position. He thought that by accepting a candidacy he would weaken his influence in the cause. Bullen's nomination was made by acclamation.

When the county judgeship was reached there was a little hesitation as timber seemed to be scarce. Finally E. C. Childs nominated E. A. Smith of Fountain, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Sam Yarnell arose and in a speech that covered considerable territory started to nominate John J. Linn for representative, but Mr. Frank Finegan interrupted with an objection that the discussion of the Democratic and Republican parties was not pertinent. Mr. Finegan addressed the presiding officer as "Mr. Chair," and that gentleman held that it was a convention of free speech. Mr. Linn was finally nominated by acclamation. Mr. Linn is a prominent member of the Carpenters' union.

A delegate from Cripple Creek nominated E. D. Gortner of that place for representative and he was put in by acclamation. Mr. Gortner is a heavy property holder at the camp.

Chairman Roudebush took the floor to nominate O. P. Jackson of Monument for the third place on the assembly ticket, and he was also elected by acclamation. Mr. Jackson is a well known resident of Monument.

The roll of the precincts was called and each precinct named a delegate to the senatorial convention which was to meet in the evening.

Each precinct also elected a member of the central committee. This committee was instructed to fill all vacancies that may occur on the ticket and also among its own members.

O. P. Jackson moved that an executive committee of five be appointed to take charge of the campaign. It took a long time to get this straightened out. J. E. Murray named E. C. Childs, D. W. Robbins, P. M. McAfee and Mr. Crowbridge of Colorado City as suitable materials for the committee. Mr. Scott tried to get Dan Robbins fired off as he was not simon-pure, or at least had not shown his faith by his good works. Some reference having been made to money used in the campaign, Mr. Finegan fired up and declared that he cared nothing for men with money. Sam Yarnell put a few drops of oil on the troubled waters and the committee as named was selected.

A resolution was adopted that the executive committee inquire into the matter of running a daily paper during the campaign.

The business being pretty much concluded the candidates for the legislature were called out and made short addresses. Then at the suggestion of Mr. Finegan a collection amounting to about $25 was taken up for James Fox, an old soldier who is going to an old soldiers' home.

A vote of thanks was given the officers and the convention adjourned with three cheers and a tiger.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

Immediately at the close of the county convention the delegates from Colorado Springs held a precinct convention and nominated E. B. Farrar for justice of the peace and V. P. Bouver for constable.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A meeting of the central committee of the People's party was held at 7 o'clock last night in the courthouse. R. J. Dickson was elected chairman and J. W. Moore secretary. Nearly an hour was spent in doing nothing. As the party has no existence in the eyes of the law until a petition with fifty signers is placed in the hands of the county clerk, that important duty was turned over to Mr. Childs.

The senatorial convention for the Third district met at 8 o'clock. There were no delegates from Douglas county, but Mr. Childs stated that he had been in that county recently and the voters had said they would be satisfied with whatever the delegates here would do. About twenty-five of the El Paso delegates were present. Sam Yarnell was elected chairman and Mr. Currie secretary.

Under the head of nominations Wm. Scott named E. C. Childs for senator. Mr. Childs again refused to be a candidate, and conducted an address by offering the name of one that he knew to be a good business man and a popular fellow. He nominated M. A. Leddy of Manitou. Clint Roudebush raised the question as to Mr. Leddy's faith in the cause and a long discussion followed. Wm. Scott greatly opposed this nomination, said some hard things about the candidate and finding that he could not stay the tide left the hall in disgust.

Mr. Childs made a long speech explaining that those first in the people's movement should not try to monopolize it, and intimating that the Democracy were not far away. Upon motion of Dr. Lanterman, Mr. Leddy was finally nominated by acclamation.

After a vote of thanks to Judge Campbell for the use of the court house and a small donation to Uncle Bailey the convention adjourned.

A Daring Train Robber.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7.—A masked man got on the eastbound Missouri Pacific passenger train at the Grand avenue depot in this city at 9:10 this evening and entered the express car. He overpowered the messenger, Geo. P. McLaughlin, and leisurely opened the safe. He secured a large sum of money which is estimated at $3,000. At Sheffield, a suburb, he jumped from the train and disappeared. The messenger was bound and gagged and could not give the alarm until the train reached Independence. A posse is searching for the man but with no hopes of securing him.

Whittier Dead.

HAMPTON FALLS, N. H., Sept. 7, 9 a. m.—Mr. Whittier passed away peacefully. His nearest relatives and Dr. Douglas were at his bedside when death came, and he seemed to be conscious of his surroundings at the last moment. The funeral will take place at Amesbury, Mass., at 2:30 p. m. Saturday next.

Ex-Senator Kernan Dead.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ex-United States senator Francis Kernan died at his residence in this city at 4:30 p. m. to-day. His son, Walter, is now on the quarantined steamer Normannia. He was called home from Europe by cable announcing his father's serious illness.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

At this time of the year when that delightful region about the White river, which might well be called the "Colorado Adirondacks," is full of people stories of camp life are plentiful. The latest is on a young medical student whose home is in this city and who has been camping on Rifle creek for some days past. A few days since he was invited to go with a large camping party over to the Stillwater on the South Fork of the White river. The day before he started one of the other members of the party asked him how he was fixed for fishing tackle. "Well," he replied, "I expect to cut me a pole over there, I've plenty of line and we two have four flies between us. I guess that will be a plenty." Anyone who is acquainted with the leader-breaking abilities of the White river trout will appreciate his innocence.

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Many amusing tales of General Weaver's recent tour of the state are told, but the account of his visit to Glenwood is about as humiliating a tale as an American citizen of any pride of country cares to hear. He spent only a few hours in town and put in the time selling his book to the People's party advocates who had gathered to meet him. When the train which was to bear him away was at the station he stood on the platform with a canvas ore sack in his hand and urged those present to come forward and put their silver dollars in it "for the good of the cause." Mrs. Lease accompanied him and took her cue from the Salvation army: "Now see if you can hit me with your dollars. I can stand being hit by your money for the cause," and so on. Just before the train left the presidential candidate espied some section hands at work on the track. He at once got off the platform and commenced walking about shaking hands with them effusively. "And who is that mon," said one of the workmen. "Why, that is General Weaver." "An' who is General Weaver?" The office seeker climbed back on the train as the crowd roared with laughter.

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He was a Colorado Springs man and was spending his time impressing the marvels of Colorado on an Eastern visitor. The man from the East was greatly impressed with the tremendous climb of the Midland above Manitou, but his host said "That's nothing, nothing at all. Why sir, there is a place up on the Continental Divide where the Midland in reaching the top zig-zags back and forth over the very same track three times, the road is so crooked."

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The people who say dogs don't reason are becoming pretty scarce. I am convinced myself that a dog of ordinary intelligence can put two facts together as well as anybody. There is a family in town that have a small dog and a piano. The members of the family are not musical, and so the piano is rarely touched except when a young lady, a family friend, pays them a call. When she does play the dog usually takes delight in adding the rich pathetic tones of his voice to those of the piano, seemingly enjoying the unison even if no one else does. The other day the pianist paid a call, but this time she did not sit down to play. The dog whined about for a while and urged her to go to the instrument. Finally he jumped up on the stool himself and struck the keys with his paw. Such an appeal was irresistible, and the young lady played him a tune, which he duly enjoyed.

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The old timers of the state say that there has never been a case of cholera in Colorado, and everyone is hoping that there never will be. Still there has been an epidemic of the disease at an altitude as great as Colorado Springs. It is the general belief also that the disease disappears with cold weather, and such has been its general history, but Russia had one of its greatest epidemics in midwinter. I was talking with a gentleman, prominent in financial affairs in this city, the other day who has had a large experience with the disease. He was for many years a resident of Japan and has traveled extensively along the South American coast when the cholera was prevalent. He was at Tokio during one summer when 60,000 persons died of the disease on Yeddo bay. He says that he has no fear of cholera so long as he can have pure water, or have it well boiled, and food well cooked. He believes the disease to be contagious but not infectious, that is it cannot be taken in through the lungs or pores of the body but can get into the system through the liquids and food. For this reason only fruits and vegetables are dangerous. Fear of the disease does not assist one in contracting it, but leaves him in very bad condition to resist it.

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The gentleman was an officer of a ship plying between Yucatan and the island of Cuba at one time when cholera broke out among the passengers. There were thirty-seven deaths in a few days. Among the passengers was a young minister from Yucatan, and he became possessed by fear. Finally a number of dead bodies were ready for burial and the gentleman went to the young man and asked him to come up on deck and read the prayers. The young fellow started and reached the top of the stairs and then fell down. He declared that he had the cholera and would die. There were two or three physicians on board besides the chief surgeon, and all of them examined him, but could not discover the least symptom of the disease. He begged to be sent forward to the hospital and not endanger the lives of the other passengers, and to quiet him he was told that the hospital was full. He reached his cabin, but died in two hours, clearly from fright. The gentleman revealed one of the tricks of the trade by telling how the body was used to deceive the health officers. All of the cholera cases had been buried at sea and as the ship came north the disease disappeared. When Key West was reached there was not such a person on board, but the body of the young minister had been kept. The health officers boarded the ship, and after examining the body and finding no symptoms of any contagious disease, permitted the landing of the passengers. The body served to allay any suspicions that they might have had.

A Wonderful Magnet.

Chicago Railway Review.

Probably the largest and strongest magnet in the world is that at Willet's Point, New York. It came to be made by accident. Major King happened to see two large 15-inch Dahlgren guns lying unused side by side on the dock and immediately conceived the idea that a magnet of enormous power could be constructed by means of these cannon, with a submarine cable wound around them. The magnet, which stands about ten feet from the ground, is eighteen feet long and has eight miles of cable wound about the upper part of the guns. It takes a force of 25,000 pounds to pull off the armature. A seemingly impossible experiment was performed with some 15-inch solid cannon balls, the magnet holding several of them suspended in the air, one under the other. The most interesting experiment was the test made of a non-magnetic watch. The test was highly satisfactory. The magnet was so powerful that an ordinary watch was stopped stock still as soon as it came within three feet of it, while an American non-magnetic watch was for ten minutes held in front of the magnet and it did not vary the hundredth part of a second. A sledge-hammer wielded in a direction opposite to the magnet, feels as though one were trying to hit a blow with a long feather in a gale of wind.

Philosophy in a Few Words.

Theosophy is the solution of the mystery of life. You are on earth for a purpose. Stop one hundred men in the street and ask them what the object of life is, and perhaps not a single one can make an intelligent reply. This is because modern religious systems have an unsatisfactory explanation to offer, and materialistic science has none.

There is no light on this most important of all problems. Yet you know that you are alive and must be here for a purpose.

All religious systems must have been founded on truth; otherwise they could not so universally exist. Nor will it be denied that science possesses great truths. Two truths should fit together. But science and religion are not reconciled to each other. Therefore a third system is necessary.

In the theosophical philosophy science and religion are brought together.

Modern science deals with the evolution of the physical body. Religion deals only with the spiritual. Theosophy says they are one and dependent upon each other.

The object of life is for man to become a god.

Evolution is the law, and it is an endless one. In order to evolve the perfect man, or god, it is necessary to gain every experience. This earth is the schoolhouse.

You live unnumbered lives on earth.

Since you cannot gain every experience in one life, you must be reborn countless times. Your present character and intellect are the net result of your past lives.

The Darwinian theory Theosophy agrees with in substance so far as it accounts for the evolution of the physical body. But Theosophy teaches that it is the "ego" (soul, roughly speaking) or one individuality which evolves through every form from the mineral kingdom to the human.

Evolution cannot cease with man. It must also be the law in the unseen world. Man becomes a god. Thus evolution is shown to have an object instead of being aimless, and nature credited with being just instead of unjust.

Karma is a law in nature which evolution obeys. It is a law of cause and effect as applied to individual life—"as ye sow, so shall ye reap." Therefore it is also the dispenser of punishment and reward.

Every cause must have its effect. Drop a pebble in a mill pond and it will disturb every atom in the water; throw a rubber ball against a wall and it will rebound. Thought acts in the same way. It is a force in nature as well as is electricity.

Actions are only its physical expression. What manner of man you are depends upon your plane of thought. Your present condition is the effect of causes set in motion in past lives. The rubber balls of unhappiness will rebound against you only so long as you throw them against nature's inflexible wall of harmony. Unhappiness is discord, and is the result of selfishness. Evolution on the physical plane is only the manifestation of evolution on the spiritual. Through unselfishness alone can the higher plane be reached.

Death is not to be dreaded.

It is only a more pronounced manifestation of an endless succession of deaths constantly going on during life in the human organism. Old cells in the body waste away and new ones form continually. Physiology teaches that man has a new body every seven years. Your opinions change, you change in size, taste and manner. Nothing physical is permanent. Yet memory and consciousness assure you that you are the same person. In the same way the so-called "death" does not affect the "ego," or true individuality, which now has thrown off completely the vehicle which linked it to earth.

Death is a rest for the soul after a life of activity, just as sleep is a rest for the body after a day of toil. Everything in nature works in these cycles of rest and activity. Light follows darkness; high tide comes after low tide; there is summer after winter; the heart throbs, then there is a lull; the lung expands, then contracts. It is contrary to natural law to believe that eternal rest can follow a few years of earth-life, as the churches teach. It is equally improbable that there should be no rest.

Hell is on earth.

Effects can rebound only on the plane on which the causes are set in motion. It is through the physical body that actions are performed. The soul is only the spectator. Earth-life and its limitations are Hell. "Knowledge saves from many a bitter experience."

There is a Heaven—every man makes his own.

But it is not a place. It is a state of consciousness. Devachan, it is called by the sages of the east. When the soul leaves the body it evolves the highest ideals of earth-life and absorbs them. This Heaven lasts as long as there are exalting aspirations to build up. When the realization has been exhausted the soul is attracted back to earth and is reborn, bringing with it the knowledge acquired in its previous lives.

Theosophy has no dogmas to present. Knowledge can come through reason only. Belief in the various theosophical tenets is optional with members of the society.

The Theosophical society has three objects:

1. To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of man without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color.

2. To promote the study of Aryan and other eastern literatures, religions and sciences.

3. To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the physical powers latent in man.

Karma and reincarnation are the central teachings of Theosophy, furnishing the explanation of human life and the motive to human effort.

The purpose of this paper is to merely present a rough outline of the Theosophical theories to those unacquainted with them. Space does not permit of argument or explanation or comparison with religious or materialistic systems. There seems to be an impression among many who have never examined the Wiscom religion that Theosophy is closely allied to Spiritualism. This is incorrect. Theosophy is unrelentingly opposed to passive mediumship. Most members, however, as individuals believe that in spite of much fraud practiced in seance rooms the phenomena of Spiritualism prove the existence of a supersensual world, as does hypnotism. S. M. HECHT,

Fellow Theosophical Society.

Basting.

Harper's Bazar.

People's notions of what is a proper and what an improper employment for Sunday are widely at variance, oddly incongruous, and often amusing. One woman draws the line at the hall door, and holds that any occupation which can be kept concealed from the knowledge of the neighbors is legitimate. Another would be horrified at using a needle, but complacently spends the day in unnecessary cooking, novel-reading or gossip. A third holds it wrong to drive for amusement, but venial to walk for the same purpose. While a fourth will drive or walk, but refuses to row or sail.

One of the finest distinctions possible was once drawn by an estimable woman, who belonged to the army of restless busy American housewives, whose god is their work. She begrudged sadly the time spent in enforced idleness on Sunday. Her conscience did not permit her usual round of work, yet her hands refused to lie contentedly in her lap.

"I never sew on Sunday," she said, and sighed. "Never, of course. But I admit"—she lowered her voice—"I sometimes lock myself up in my own room and baste a little."

Imagine the trembling satisfaction with which she basted in readiness for the Monday's regular sewing, which she might not begin.

Her hearer laughed, but took the lesson to heart, and often reflected upon it with a whimsical acknowledgment that more than one woman in the world, when her moral standard would not admit of sewing, yet found no great sin in "basting a little."

Perhaps this imaginary woman refused to talk scandal, yet permitted herself to mention some other woman's name with a smile and a shrug which spoke louder than words. Perhaps she would not altogether praise what she knew to be base, yet would lend her countenance or give her silence to the scheme she secretly disapproved. Perhaps she held the circumstances in which she was immoral quite suitable for prevarication.

"One may often baste where one can't sew."

In short, perhaps the imaginary woman is not imaginary at all, but a spark of her exists in each one of us. We all, on occasion, confess—it may be we confess with a sigh—that while it is plainly wrong to sew, it is quite excusable to "baste a little."

And yet—and yet so complex is the human mind, so clearly exists in some people the ability to see "the other side"—and yet—the final standard for each of us is the standard we each acknowledge to be the right one for individual conduct. Let me be clearly persuaded in my own mind. If I hold it wrong to drive, and right to walk, it is wrong for me to drive. You who draw the line at sailing may walk or drive with a quite conscience, but must sail with a guilty one. Perchance our basting friend was correct; and if she had only basted boldly on the front stoop, there should have been no condemnation for her at all. Her wickedness would have dated only from the back stitches.

Who may decide such a nice question?

Taking the Huff.

In the matter of taking the huff there is absolutely no rule. One man will be indifferent to or even a little pleased with treatment which would give to another—apparently very much like the first—the most deadly offense; and, to make the matter still more complicated, there is no reason why—through sins of the liver, or by the adverse movement of stocks in the city, or from the prick of some one or other of the countless thorns which fringe the daily path even of those who walk most securely—the same demeanor toward some influential friend which pleased him on Saturday may not affront him on Monday.

And those forces which are ultimately destined to prove too much for us may be unconsciously set in motion as we babble innocently our commonplaces under the impression that we are making ourselves very agreeable. If you do a man an important service, or tread on his toes figuratively or in the flesh, or rob him of his sweetheart, or correct his facts in company, you may naturally expect that things will "go agin" you hereafter if ever he should have it in his power to control their course. But you may fare just as ill from some trifling sin of omission or commission over which conscience raises no alarm. Our old friend the sword of Damocles hangs permanently over our heads.—All the Year Round.

A Very Old Rosebush.

As long ago as the year 822 Hildesheim is mentioned in history. In that year we are told Lewis the Pious, Charlemagne's son and successor, made it the seat of the bishopric intended by his father to be established at the neighboring town of Elze. Less than a century before Charlemagne had brought the heathen Saxons into subjection and Christianity was yet new in the land. Gunther, the first bishop, had been canon at the cathedral at Rheims. Three years after his elevation to the new episcopal see he consecrated the first chapel, naming it in honor of the Virgin Mary. This chapel is supposed to have occupied the site under the present cathedral, where the crypt of the new church is built.

A pretty rosebush that now clings to the outer wall of the cathedral choir is said by tradition to have grown there since the days of Lewis the Pious himself. In the Twelfth century, when the choir and crypt were being enlarged, a protecting hollow wall was built around the rosebush, in order that the vine might continue to grow about the building when the new wall had been completed. A bit of the old arching may be seen behind the altar in the crypt. This is the present voucher for the great age of the rosebush, and it must be admitted that many traditions repose upon a less solid foundation.—Architectural Record.

Interesting!

It was decided that Mr. Wright must administer a stern lecture to his four-year-old daughter Florence. The little girl had been naughty, but she did not seem to appreciate the fact and Mr. Wright reluctantly undertook a "scolding."

He hated to make the tender little heart ache and to see the dear child cry, but he forced himself to speak judiciously and severely. He recounted her misdeeds and explained the ways and wherefores of his stern rebuke. Mrs. Wright sat by, looking duly impressed.

Finally Mr. Wright paused for breath and also to hear the small culprit acknowledge her error. The scolding was never continued. Florence turned a face beaming with admiration to her mother and said innocently:

"Isn't papa interesting?"—Youth's Companion.

A True Story.

One evening an old couple came over to spend a part of the evening with us, and as we were seated around the fire the old lady told us of a celebrated murder that had happened in the town where she had lived for years, and as she had been personally acquainted with the parties concerned was able to relate to us even the most minute details.

After she had finished, and we had spoken of the many strange points of the case, the old man straightened himself out and slowly said:

"Well, I will now tell you a true story."

The feelings of the lady can better be imagined than described.—Detroit Free Press.

She Would Learn to Cook Radishes.

Visitor—Emma, how is it you are so anxiously absorbed in that book?

Young Wife—The silly cook has been out such a length of time, and my husband said he would like some radishes with his dinner, and now I have been looking all through the cookery book, and have not found the slightest hint how they are to be cooked.—Boston Globe.

Wanted His Dinner.

Miss Pinkerly—That Mr. Cumberly is a very funny man. He had the effrontery to call on me just before dinner yesterday, and of course I had to ask the man to stay.

Butler—Don't blame him, Miss Pinkerly. He had just got back from the race track.—Clothier and Furnisher.

SOME ODD STORIES.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS RELATED BY MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN.

How a Brave Woman Entrapped a Burglar and Locked Him Up in a Safe—A Dramatic Story with a Happy Denouement.

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Henry Edmonds was a bright, ambitious New York lawyer on the sunny side of thirty, and when in 188? he married Ellen Turner all his friends and all her friends declared that he had done a very proper and a very sensible thing.

As Mr. Edmonds and his young wife were both very fond of the country he bought a cozy house near Dobbs Ferry, from which he came into New York every morning, and to which he returned in the evening.

In addition to his legal business in the city Mr. Edmonds had many large investments in real estate in Westchester county, and as there was no bank within reach he was forced to keep a considerable sum of money in the house every night.

To provide for the care of these funds, he had a safe built into the wall of his library, in which the money and his other valuables were locked up every night.

One evening when he had about $10,000, a larger sum than usual, in his possession, he was called to New York by a telegram. He showed this to his wife, and after kissing her goodby told her that he might not return till about noon on the following day, when he would take the money into the city for investment.

Mrs. Edmonds' only companion in the house at this time was the black cook, Dinah. Dinah was very tall and stout, weighed about 200 pounds, was very kind hearted and as lazy as she was black, which is saying a great deal.

SHE CLOSED THE SAFE DOOR.

That night after her husband's departure Mrs. Edmonds, accompanied by Dinah, made a thorough examination of the house to see that all was safe and properly locked up. This duty attended to, she went to her bedroom, intending to pass the time in reading till midnight, for she was under the impression that her husband might possibly return.

This bedroom joined the library, and the door of the safe opened into it. The windows were draped with long curtains, between which the moonlight faintly entered. The bed stood with its foot toward the windows and its head about a half a yard from the wall; it was an old fashioned structure, hung with yellow silk, like the windows. The bed was so large that no one ever thought of moving it, except on those occasions of household periodical "housecleanings."

In the safe Mr. Edmonds was accustomed to place not only the money on hand, but the silver plate and his wife's personal jewelery.

The night being very hot, the windows were left open as they usually were when her husband was at home, and Mrs. Edmonds sat down at a table in the center of the room and began reading by the light of a lamp.

After awhile the clock struck 10, at which hour Dinah always went to bed. Her room was in the attic, the third story of the house. Recalling some household matters about which she wished to speak with the cook, Mrs. Edmonds hurried out to the stairs to intercept her. This she did and returned in about three minutes to her chair and resumed reading.

After half an hour she became wearied and decided to go to bed, but to stay awake, so she placed the lamp on a stand near her pillow that she might continue her reading.

In half an hour she laid down the book and fixed her eyes mechanically on a mirror opposite the foot of the bed. In this she could see herself reflected with the yellow silk curtains at her head. She was thinking, not unnaturally, how pretty she looked, when suddenly she saw in the mirror something that made her heart stand still.

A hand appeared upon the curtains, drawing them slowly apart and grasping cautiously the head board. It was a man's hand, large and coarse and dark, as if belonging to a mulatto or to one greatly tanned by exposure to the weather.

Her first impulse was to start from the bed and scream for help. This was repressed by a strong effort of will, and she lay perfectly still with her eyes partially open so that she could watch the mirror.

Frightened though she was, Mrs. Edmonds quickly took in the situation. In her few minutes of absence from the room the thief and robber, possible murderer, had stolen in through the open window and had concealed himself behind the drapery of the bed.

The man doubtless knew that Mr. Edmonds had received a large sum of money that day and that he was now absent from home. He had entered prompted no doubt by a desire to get the money and anxious to avoid detection.

Meantime the man had moved noiselessly from the foot of the bed, and Mrs. Edmonds could see that he was a mulatto with evil passions written in every line of his coarse face.

The self-possession of the young wife at this time was worthy of all admiration. She lowered the lamp half way, put her watch with the key to the safe under her pillow, and moving her head so that they could be easily taken out again she gave a sigh that could be heard all over the room and pretended to have dropped off to sleep.

The man came close and bent over her. He turned up the light and passed the lamp before her face. Satisfied, apparently, he set it down on the stand again, his hand crept softly under the pillow and he removed the watch and the key to the safe.

As he moved noiselessly toward the safe Mrs. Edmonds half opened her eyes again and watched him. She saw him open the door of the safe, which, as has been said, was a large affair and as big as some city bedrooms. The man entered the safe, but without taking the key from the lock.

Here was Mrs. Edmonds' opportunity. With a light bound she was out of bed, dashed at the safe door, closed it, turned the key, and with a long, loud shriek fell senseless to the floor.

How long she laid there she does not know. She was roused by blows on the door of the safe and by the fearful oaths of the man entrapped inside. After a time Mrs. Edmonds had strength enough to turn up the lamp, and then she shouted for Dinah. After some delay the giant cook came down, and hearing the noise in the safe believed it was a ghost and threatened to add to Mrs. Edmonds' troubles by going into hysterics.

While the mistress and maid were talking in frightened whispers, the whistle of a locomotive was heard at Dobbs Ferry. Mr. Edmonds before his departure had said that he would not be back till next day, but despite this assurance his wife was sure that he would return at midnight.

As the clock struck 1 the sound of wheels was heard outside, then the rattle of a dead latch key in the front door. Mrs. Edmonds rushed down to the hall and fell fainting into her husband's arms.

Officers were summoned from the village, and when the safe was opened the mulatto was recognized as an old offender who had recently been released from Sing Sing, a few miles away.

That the man was returned again to prison it is needless to say. It would also be needless to add that Mr. Edmonds' admiration for his wife was in any way increased, but in speaking of the event to his friends it is still his habit to refer to his marriage as a "safe investment."

The Murder of Don Carlos.

In all history there is no story of more inexorable cruelty than that which records the murder of Don Carlos, the eldest son of Philip II of Spain, by his father. This event happened at Madrid, July 24, 1568.

It would appear that young Don Carlos was addicted to violent bursts of passion which indicated his insanity; but be this as it may, from his earliest childhood his father had conceived a strong dislike for him. When the young man had reached the age of twenty-three Philip determined to be rid of him, in order that his cousin the Archduke Rudolph might be his successor. The prince was placed in prison where soon after he was reported to have died.

It is only of late, and through the researches of the famous German scholar Bergenroth, that the true story has come to light. This story, the confession of the priest who attended Don Carlos in his last moments, was found by Professor Bergenroth among the musty Spanish archives at Simancas. The following is the translation of the priest's story:

Don Carlos, the unhappy son of the king, who, no matter what his passion to others might have been, was always mild with me, was told in the morning by his guards that the end had come. Without any sign of fear he rose and walked from his cell between them. They entered a room where a large armchair, on which was a number of straws, was seen, and beside it stood a masked executioner, with a long, glittering knife in his right hand.

The prince looked up, stopped for a moment, then, urged on by his guards, walked in the direction of the chair, on his own volition he sat down and placed his hands upon the arms.

"The executioner now advanced to the front, and, dropping on one knee, he asked the prince to forgive him for the act he was about to commit. The prince could not speak, but for reply he reached out his hand, which the executioner seized and kissed.

This done, two masked men bound the young man's legs and arms to the chair, then one of them fastened a black silk band about his eyes, and threw back his head till the white throat was exposed.

I, his confessor, only able to master my stammering tongue with the help of heaven, came to the side of the prince, who, on hearing my voice, said:

"Oh, father, pray for my soul!"

I repeated the credo, to which the prince responded at the end, "amen."

When Don Carlos had pronounced this word, the executioner suddenly threw his right arm forward, drew the knife rapidly across the neck and a red stream of blood overflowed the black robes and splattered the floor near the chair.

The prince struggled a little. The knife being very sharp had cut well. After a minute of awful silence elapsed, and then the executioner took the bandage from the eyes, which were closed. The face was pale, but it preserved its natural expression.

The executioner now undid the strings and the body of Don Carlos was wrapped in a black baize cloth and put in a corner of the room.

The king had planned his work well. He not only determined to free the world of his son, but that the means of his death so might not be known he decided at the same time to rid the world of the executioner.

Scarcely had the body of the prince been taken from the chair when Antonio Perez flew at the executioner and accused him of having stolen the diamonds of the prince. Violently and with indignation the charge was denied and the executioner asked to be searched. Perez, who had the diamonds concealed in his own hand, easily found them upon the person of his victim. The executioner dropped off his mask, revealing his white face, and declared that this was the work of witchery.

Perez at once sent a messenger to the king, who returned hastily with two arquebusiers. The order of the king was that the executioner should die on the spot for the heinous crime of having robbed the corpse of a prince of the royal blood.

Protesting his innocence the executioner was led into the courtyard; two reports of arquebuses were heard, and the executioner was as dead as the prince.

This is the true story of the death of Don Carlos, the unhappy son of Philip II of Spain. ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Knew About "Dividin."

A country bumpkin, asked to give his vote for a Conservative candidate in the Midlands, replied that he would not. Asked why, he said, "Because they be well enough paid already." This was explained to Hodge that members of parliament were not paid for their services, and at last he replied, "Knowing? Nobody tell me. I believes my eyes, and when I sees in the paper as they divides almost every night I knows they be dividin summat."—Paris American Register.

She Felt It.

Wife (impatiently)—This new dress doesn't fit well, I know.

Husband—What makes you think so?

Wife—It's too comfortable.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Republicans of El Paso County.

PARTY CANDIDATES SELECTED.

Delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions Instructed for Eaton and Townsend—A Long Set of Resolutions.

The Republican county convention, which was called by the Republican county central committee, met Saturday. The convention was one of the largest and most harmonious that ever met in this city, and was particularly conspicuous for the number of young men out to the front. It was shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning when Chairman Stubbs of the central committee called the meeting to order and read the call.

Upon motion of Mr. J. A. Goudy, Mr. Henry [illegible] of this city was nominated for temporary chairman and unanimously elected. Mr. Chas. E. Adams of Cripple Creek was unanimously elected temporary secretary.

Mr. D. B. Fairley of Colorado Springs moved that a committee of three on credentials be appointed. This motion was carried. The chairman appointed the following committee: D. B. Fairley of Colorado Springs, E. C. [illegible] of Cripple Creek, and W. L. Cook of Manitou.

Mr. [illegible] of Colorado Springs moved that a recess be taken for one hour and this motion was adopted.

The convention reassembled at 1:30 and the report of the committee on credentials was handed to the secretary. The report showed [illegible] precincts in the county represented [illegible] and the following delegates entitled to seats:

Easton[illegible]—John Dawson, A. B. Wattmore.

[illegible]—P. Watson, Wm. [illegible].

[illegible]—R. J. Cowman, W. L. Cook.

[illegible]—J. W. [illegible].

[illegible]—Otto Ensen, J. M. Jackson, W. [illegible], Chas. Stockbridge, C. D. [illegible], Alex. Dobler, J. D. [illegible].

[illegible]—A. Clinger, W. L. West.

[illegible]—Thomas Donne, [illegible].

[illegible]—J. C. Parker, proxy W. [illegible]; John Hall [illegible], proxy W. [illegible]; Wm. Frizzel, [illegible].

[illegible]—W. L. Cook.

[illegible]—J. A. Watson.

[illegible] View—[illegible] Sperry.

[illegible]—P. W. [illegible].

[illegible]—J. L. H[illegible].

Templeton—Henry Johns, A. J. Templeton.

McFerran—A. L. Patten.

[illegible]—Morris McCormic, George [illegible].

Hayden Divide—Harry W. [illegible].

Roswell—W. W. Wagner, Jr., S. E. Sam[illegible].

[illegible]—E. C. Garden, A. W. Carnahan.

Green Mountain Falls—James Taggart, E. H. Wood.

Peyton—[illegible] Coolidge, J. E. Williams.

[illegible]—[illegible], M. [illegible] Dorn, J. C. Sellers.

Colorado Springs, First ward—[illegible], [illegible] Dunbar, Wm. Strieby, proxy P. W. Davis, J. M. Blackmer, J. M. Ellison, E. G. Perkins, proxy Moses [illegible], Moses [illegible].

Second ward—F. S. Bumstead, J. [illegible] Seldomridge, proxy C. B. Seldomridge, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Kinsey, G. S. Barnes, [illegible], J. A. Goudy, Edgar Howbert, M. B. Irvine, Delos Durfee, W. S. [illegible].

Third ward—A. [illegible] White, D. B. [illegible], C. F. Gillingham, A. C. Carrie, [illegible] Marsh, A. J. Smith, K. W. Steele, proxy C. C. Custer.

Fourth ward—Ira G. Sprague, proxy W. R. Barnes, E. G. Perkins, M. V. Ahern, John [illegible], Wm. Banning, J. [illegible] Campbell, proxy W. [illegible], J. A. Sperry, [illegible] C. Parsons, [illegible].

Fifth ward—F. A. Leach, W. A. Conant, proxy J. A. [illegible], C. [illegible] Smith, N. A. Conner, Frank Cotton.

Lawrence—James F. Burns, Sam Strong.

Barry—Geo. A. Jones, J. E. [illegible]burg, Henry Cocking.

Fremont—John Harris, E. C. Eight, W. R. McCrea, C. W. Peavey, [illegible] Vanatta, I. G. Mullen.

Cripple Creek—A. F. Perrier, J. M. Parker, [illegible] Wortman, [illegible] Wood, [illegible].

Upon motion of E. G. Perkins, the report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged. On motion of M. [illegible] the temporary organization was made permanent. Upon motion of Chas. B. Seldomridge, the chair appointed a committee of three on rules and order of business. The committee was selected as follows: W. R. McCrea of Fremont, W. R. Barnes and J. A. Goudy of Colorado Springs. Mr. Seldomridge moved to appoint a committee on rules and resolutions. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following committee: R. C. Elliott of Monument, A. F. Perrier of Cripple Creek, Thomas Donne of Florissant, [illegible] Moon of [illegible], J. A. Goudy of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Goudy moved that a committee of three be appointed to select a set of thirty delegates to represent the county in the congressional and state conventions. Delegate Sperry from Sun View moved to amend by appointing a committee of three to select each delegation. After some discussion the matter was laid on the table.

Delegate Donne introduced the following resolutions and spoke in favor of their adoption:

Resolved, That the action of the county central committee in calling a delegate convention in accordance with the usual custom, and, upon request of a majority of the delegates to the Republican county convention of 1891, be and the same is hereby approved, ratified and affirmed, and be it further

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at the last county convention of 1891, providing for primary nominations by the so called Crawford county system, be and they are hereby rescinded, and it is the sense of the Republican party of El Paso county that the usual custom of nominating candidates be continued and followed, and that no change be made in said method until after an opportunity for full and free discussion in a representative body of Republicans called to consider that question.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Delegate Dunbar of Colorado Springs moved that the chair appoint a committee of seven to select delegates to represent the county in the congressional and state conventions. The motion was adopted and the chair appointed the following committee: J. M. Jackson of Colorado City, Pearl S. King of Manitou, Thomas Donne of Florissant, R. C. Elliott of Monument, M. [illegible] Hale, S. [illegible] Kinsley and C. B. Seldomridge of Colorado Springs.

The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled promptly at 2 o'clock, and the committee on order of business presented its report, which was adopted.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read and unanimously adopted. The report was as follows:

To the Chairman and Members of the Republican County Convention of El Paso County:

We, your committee, appointed for the purpose of preparing and presenting to this convention appropriate resolutions, would respectfully present the following as our report:

Be it resolved by the Republicans of El Paso county, in convention assembled:

First—We fully endorse the administration of President Harrison, and affirm our unwavering faith in his policy, both foreign and domestic.

Second—We believe in the use of silver as money upon the same basis as gold, and that its use is essential to the business interests of the nation, and that as a preliminary step to enforce its recognition upon the other great nations, congress should pass a law for its remonetization and unlimited coinage, believing that such a measure would be of the greatest value to our mining people, and relief from financial distress to our agricultural and stock interests and we heartily endorse the action of President Harrison for his course in effecting a conference of all the great monetary powers having in view the fixing of a unit of value between silver and gold, and of making both a legal tender.

Third—We denounce the Democratic party and condemn the action of the Democratic house of representatives in defeating silver legislation, after a bill for the remonetization of silver had passed the Republican senate.

Fourth—We most heartily endorse our senators and representatives, [illegible] Wolcott and Townsend for their gallant and untiring efforts and unflagging zeal in advancing the interests of Colorado and the cause of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fifth—One of the first essentials to a free state is prosperous, contented and dignified labor. It should be well paid and the hours of employment should be such as to leave a chance for the culture. We favor protection against every form of convict or servile labor, the prohibition of the employment of young children in factories and mines, protection of railroad employes, protection of employes engaged in factories and mines and other hazardous occupations. Then every cause of that kind that tends to lessen or diminish, and such legislation as may be needed to [illegible] and protect organizations of wage workers for the promotion of lawful promotion of their mutual interests.

We denounce the employment of Pinkerton or any other body of detectives, by corporations in the adjustment of labor difficulties, and commend the adjustment of difficulties between employers and employes by arbitration. We condemn all trusts and combinations tending to unlawfully affect the price of commodities as opposed to the welfare of the people at large and the laboring classes in particular, and favor such legislation as will supplement the action of a Republican congress looking to such suppression.

Sixth—We condemn the Democratic party for its attempt to enact laws for the admission free of duty of foreign lead and wool.

Seventh—We [illegible] [illegible], as secretary of state for the state of Colorado, has discharged the duties of his office with his accustomed fidelity, and in a manner in the highest degree satisfactory to the people, therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates from this convention to the Republican state convention about to convene in Pueblo, be instructed to make the utmost endeavor, by all honorable means, to secure the renomination of Mr. Eaton for the office he now holds.

Eighth—Resolved, that we endorse the course of our representative in congress, Hon. Hosea Townsend, and that the delegates who may be sent to the congressional convention to be held at Colorado Springs on Sept. 6, 1892, be instructed to use all honorable means to secure his renomination to that office.

Delegate Gillingham of Colorado Springs, presented a series of resolutions pertaining to the state laws relating to aliens. The resolutions caused a lengthy discussion, some of the delegates declaring that there were questions involved on which they were not informed sufficiently to cast an intelligent vote. A part of the resolutions were referred to the committee on resolutions, and the following sections were adopted:

Whereas, The election laws of Colorado granting aliens and foreigners the right to vote, are very imperfect and unjust, inasmuch as they are granted the same rights as native born citizens coming from other states of the Union, namely, requiring only a residence of six months in this state or the United States, and

Whereas, The laws of Colorado, granting foreigners the right to vote, are contrary to the general laws of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand of our representatives and senators in the legislature of Colorado that they do use their best efforts to have our election laws so amended that they will prescribe the same conditions as to time of residence, and the applying for and taking out naturalization papers as are prescribed by the general laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we demand that the school law be so amended as to impose the same restrictions on voters as are or may be imposed upon citizens at the general elections, providing, however, that females shall have the privilege of a vote at the school elections under the same restrictions as males, as to age and length of residence.

The report of the committee to select delegates to the state and congressional conventions was presented. The delegates named were elected by the convention and were as follows:

G. S. Barnes,	A. A. McGovney,
E. H. Grafton,	[illegible] Castello,
A. J. Templeton,	[illegible] Blackmer,
W. [illegible] Epperson,	C. [illegible] Browne,
John Harris,	[illegible] Grant,
N. [illegible] West,	Jacob Dawson,
[illegible] Wood,	[illegible] Fisher,
C. C. [illegible],	J. M. Ellison,
[illegible] Parker,	P. S. King,
L. C. Dana,	[illegible] Robinson,
W. M. Banning,	[illegible] A. Mangone,
S. [illegible] Kindley,	F. S. Bumstead,
C. D. Taylor,	W. [illegible] Goudy,
[illegible] Goudy,	F. A. Leach,
Edgar Howbert,	W. A. Perkins.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Delegate Perrier of Fremont placed in nomination the name of W. S. Boynton of Cripple Creek. He thought this office of more importance to the people of the new mining camp than any other. They are a long distance from headquarters and yet have much business with the county commissioners. The people of Cripple Creek have considered these matters and they believe Mr. Boynton to be the man whom they desire above all others. He is a man of integrity and good business capacity. He said that while the delegates from Cripple Creek are few in number, they represent about 800 persons. This nomination was seconded by Mr. Donne of Florissant and Mr. Taggart of Green Mountain Falls, and others. Delegate Taggart proved himself the "old man eloquent" of the convention and as each appearance received tremendous applause.

Mr. William Frizzel of Manitou placed in nomination the name of E. E. Nichols of Manitou, the present incumbent. He thought the people of Cripple Creek were going a little too fast to ask for so much at their first appearance in a county convention. The man named for this office should be one who handles large sums of money of his own, and pays large sums into the county treasury. It takes at least one term of this office to learn its business, and he thought that when we had a good officer we should retain him.

On motion of Delegate Seldomridge the nominations were closed and the convention proceeded to ballot.

The chairman appointed P. A. Sperry, L. C. Dana and C. E. Hanbury tellers to collect the ballots.

As the count of the vote proceeded, it became evident that Mr. Boynton would be nominated, and the result was as follows:

Nichols	37
Boynton	68

Upon motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

The next business was the selection of a candidate for county judge. Mr. C. B. Seldomridge placed the name of Judge James B. Severy before the convention. He spoke of the judge's ability, of the fact that he had successfully and satisfactorily held the office for six years, and urged the keeping of a good man in office.

Delegate Sperry of Sunview had nothing to say against Judge Severy, but he thought the young men should be pushed to the front. Old fellows like himself should step out. He would name a young man who had practiced law in this county for a year or two and was known as a man capable of filling the office. He nominated Mr. Ira Harris of this city, and the nomination had a large number of seconds.

The first ballot resulted in a tie, Mr. Harris and Judge Severy both having fifty-three votes. The excitement increased as the next ballot proceeded. The result of the second ballot was:

Harris	58
Severy	48

The nomination was made unanimous.

The convention next took up the candidates for representatives to the legislature. R. C. Elliott of Monument nominated Joseph E. Reynolds, S. [illegible] Kinsey nominated A. [illegible] Humphrey of Colorado City, Chas. E. Gillingham nominated M. M. Baldwin of Woodland Park, and J. A. Goudy nominated Chas. S. Sprague of Colorado Springs. The gentlemen in their special pleas to offer for their candidates and there were many seconds to each nomination.

An agreement was read that had been signed by all of the candidates that the three receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the candidates. Mr. Baldwin was granted the privilege of the floor to explain what his position had been on the subject of dividing El Paso county. He would not put himself in a position so that he could not meet the voters of the western part of the county fairly. He would be opposed to dividing the county under the present condition of affairs. The result of the ballot was watched with much interest and resulted as follows:

Humphrey	79
Reynolds	83
Baldwin	70
Sprague	65

The nomination of Humphrey, Reynolds and Baldwin was made unanimous.

Upon motion of Mr. C. B. Seldomridge the chair appointed a committee of three to select a list of delegates to the senatorial convention. The chair appointed J. M. Ellison, J. C. Hutchinson and J. A. Goudy.

Delegate Seldomridge introduced a resolution calling upon the representatives in the next legislature to discourage any attempt at dividing the county. Delegate Perrier and Candidate Baldwin spoke in opposition to the resolution. They thought the raising of the question would put a club in the hands of the enemy. The resolution was voted down.

Delegate Kinsey introduced the following that was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the persons selected as the Republican county central committee of El Paso county be, and they hereby are designated and authorized to fill any and all vacancies that may occur from any cause in any of the nominations made by this convention and to certify such nominations to fill vacancies according to law.

Upon motion, the rules were suspended and the following central committee was named, viva voce: M. [illegible] Hale of Colorado Springs, F. J. Castello of Florissant, C. D. Taylor of Colorado City, A. F. Perrier of Cripple Creek, and A. J. Woodward, of Monument.

The committee to report a list of delegates to the senatorial convention presented the following, who were unanimously chosen:

E. H. Grafton,	Frank Cotton,
L. E. Goudy,	F. A. Mangone,
J. M. Ellison,	C. B. Seldomridge,
W. A. Perkins,	A. B. Brisbin,
[illegible] Reid,	F. [illegible] Steinmerz,
Anthony Bott,	Chas. Stockbridge,
C. A. Browne,	P. S. King,
J. C. Hutchinson,	R. C. Elliott,
Jos. Patten,	J. [illegible] Wood,
Paul Bernard,	D. B. Fairley,
John Fillmbaugh,	Ira Harris,
J. M. Parker,	J. E. [illegible]bury,
Samuel Strong,	Edgar Howbert,
J. A. Goudy,	Burke Potter,
C. E. Adams,	Thos. Donne.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the central committee to appoint precinct committees in precincts where the voters fail to elect them.

Delegate Harris moved to tender the thanks of the convention to the chairman and secretary, and the motion was adopted unanimously. It was the almost unanimous expression at the close that the business of the meeting had been dispatched more systematically than at any convention held in the county for years.

The convention then adjourned.

Mr. W. J. Lysham of Red Oak, Ia., has just brought a car load of very fine Jersey cattle to the city to dispose of them. They are beauties and can be seen at Mr. Haffnusen's barn, corner of Huerfano street and Cascade avenue.

Mr. P. A. Doyle of Melbourne, Australia, is a visitor in the city. He is an extensive commission merchant, and has been making a tour of the world. He has visited Asia, Africa and Europe, and has traveled for three months in this country, and declares that he has found no climate superior to Colorado. Neither has he found a piece of engineering that surpasses the Cog road.

The prisoners were moved from the old county jail into the new jail yesterday.

ART LEAGUE.

Mr. Samuel Richards, Director of the Denver Art League, in the City.

Mr. Samuel Richards, one of the leading American artists, and director of the Denver Art League, is a guest of Mr. F. H. Morley in this city.

Mr. Richards has come to Colorado on account of his health, which was broken down by overwork. Forced thus to become a permanent resident of Colorado, he has taken hold and intends to put the art movement of the state on a sound basis. He has been elected the director of the Denver Art League, and is now working to secure the benefit to the state which will result from a co-operation with the league by all the art lovers not of Denver alone, but of the whole state. The league is not, as some suppose, organized solely for the benefit of students. To quote from its prospectus, the league "aspires, in the near future, to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent museum of art, which shall possess a suitable building and afford an opportunity for the collection and preservation of objects of art, and the cultivation and extension of the art of design." The existence of such a museum of art in Denver would be a great advantage to this city, but it is proposed by Mr. Richards to bring the benefits of the league even closer to Colorado Springs. The league intends to arrange for a series of loan exhibitions of the best pictures procurable. These pictures will be brought from all over the country and the exhibitions will be an invaluable aid to students of art as well as a great pleasure to art lovers; there are also to be exhibitions of the works of individual painters of which Mr. Thomas Moran will probably be the first. If the art lovers of this city will unite and organize a responsible committee to whom these pictures can be entrusted, the exhibitions will be held here as well as in Denver. The expense will be slight, while the advantages will be many. The league will be only too glad to share their acquisitions with this city because it is organized solely to engineer a love for art, an art atmosphere in the west and recognizes exhibitions as the most potent factor to this end.

Messrs Ehrich and Hagerman of this city are directors of the Denver League and there are a great many other people in the city who have been more or less debarred from their accustomed opportunities in art lines since coming west so that it is very probable that a sort of auxiliary league may be organized. Mr. Richards will remain in the city for some days and it is hoped the desired arrangements may be perfected before he leaves.

Those who attended the conclave loan exhibition in Denver obtained an idea of what may be done in Colorado art circles. The star of this collection was Mr. Richards' beautiful picture "Evangeline," a picture which is his masterpiece and which has placed him in the front rank of American artists. It was while working on this picture that Mr. Richards lost his health.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent in the El Paso County Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 2.—A franchise will be asked for by the Colorado Midland Terminal Railroad company to run their line through the streets and alleys and locate their yards and depot within the city limits. A surveying party was seen on Wednesday running their lines along the foot of Gold and Globe hills northeast of the city. The Hayden Placer company has donated the yards and a depot and the right of way has already been secured by the company. The capital stock of this new company has all been subscribed. It is calculated that ore can be loaded on the broad gauge cars at the divide at 75 cents to $1.50 a ton, and facilities provided there for reloading. It is understood that the incorporators of the company include several officers of the Colorado Midland railroad, and there will be probably an unanimous vote in favor of granting the franchise.

Much larger shipments will be made from the Gold King in future. Thirty tons of sacked ore was shipped to Denver within the past fortnight.

The Mazea Gold Mining company made a large shipment of ore from the Raven this week.

W. E. Farr has purchased a fourth interest in the Little Emma lode. The consideration is $500.

Thirty-four hundred pounds of placer dirt were shipped to the Daniels stamp mill a few days ago from the Carr & Eaton placer. The result was five sacks of concentrates or a little over 400 pounds. Little of the gold was retained on the amalgam plates. Ten pounds of the concentrates which were treated produced a button valued at $3.00.

A young woman by the name of Nellie Gray, who shot herself a few days ago, the bullet perforating her side, is rapidly recovering. It was an extraordinary escape.

The Bull Hill Mining and Tunnel company has let a contract for driving the tunnel in another 100 feet.

A rich strike was made in the "Jay Bird," on Bull Hill, last Friday by Tompkins Bros., at a depth of less than ten feet. A 23-inch vein is claimed.

The Huntington mill on the Pike's Peak placer started up on Monday. They are treating twenty tons daily. The chlorination process on the Cripple Creek placer can, with present facilities, treat thirty-five tons daily.

The Gold Geyser mill has ordered ten additional stamps. It has now more ore than it can conveniently handle, and is a complete success.

A small streak of pure galena ore has just been discovered in the Blue Bell mine of exactly similar character to that with which Aspen and Leadville miners are so familiar.

There is on exhibition at the Clarendon hotel a specimen of fine blue quartz weighing about 400 pounds, which was taken from the Delmonico lode of the Union group of mines, on the east side of Bull hill. It was taken at a depth of fifteen feet from the surface, and runs $25 to the ton. The vein is nine feet in width.

Cross cutting has been commenced in the vein recently struck in the Chicago-Cripple Creek tunnel. The properties of this company, which is one of the prominent mining organizations of the camp, are located on Globe Hill and Bull mountain. Operations are now being actively prosecuted in the tunnel which has been driven to a very considerable distance and arrangements made to light it by electricity. The ore is said to be free milling and fifty tons a day could be taken out. It is proposed to commence shipping at the earliest date, and the management expect to cut the Anaconda vein at no great distance from their present workings. The Chicago Cripple Creek tunnel is admirably timbered and tracked. Three shifts of men are steadily employed.

The favorable tests of the McCourt ore has created great interest in the new camp. The townsite has now been laid out. A 100 stamp mill will be erected within a few weeks according to general report.

Mr. F. F. Frisbee has purchased of W. McCannon a three-sixteenth interest in the Virginia, Yellow Pocket and Ontario lodes for $1,000.

Mr. Nichols, the well known assayer, is about to open an office in Cripple Creek.

Our Western Homes.

New York Press.

The first regular session of the congress of 1861–62 enacted the Homestead law, securing homes to our landless free men. Of course, the Democratic party opposed it. But the Democratic party did not count for much in those days, for it was at war with the Union on the question of human slavery, which it held was right, and just, and to defend this foul blot on the republic it fired on the flag and took up arms against the republic. The policy then established by the Republican party has borne rich fruits. It encouraged railroad building, linked together the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, settled our public domain, gave free homes to a thrifty and enterprising population, developed the resources of the country and enriched alike all sections of the United States, adding immensely to the happiness and prosperity of the nation.

Under successive Republican administrations this policy of encouraging settlers to build homes and improve and was carried out, and our grand western empire established. Hundreds of thousands of deserving, hard working and thrifty pioneers were thus enabled to build around them on the great western prairies comfortable homes. As a result the dwelling houses of the nation have increased at a greater rate than the population, and relatively the number of homes to the number of families is greater than prior to the passage of the Homestead act. When the history of the Democratic party in this legislation is recalled it is not surprising that the first set-back to the Homestead act came when the Democrats assumed power. Under Cleveland's Land Commissioner, General Sparks, the disposition and purpose of the administration of that office seemed to be to retard rather than advance the final decision of cases; to hold them up on frivolous technicalities until the local land offices should be communicated with covering some immaterial errors or discrepancies in a final receipt or some other paper not vital to the merits or essential in the final decision of the case.

A rule prevailed that when a case had been approved for patent in the division where it had been first fully examined—for instance, the homestead division—it was sent around to nearly all the other divisions to be examined and approved or objected to instead of being forwarded, as it should have been, to the recording division for the patent to be written up, recorded and forwarded to the local land office for delivery to the patentee. This circumlocutory process greatly retarded the issue of patents. Still another device existed for the delay of cases—the well known Board of Review, or "Division O" (or the Division of How Not to Do It), established by order of Commissioner Sparks, to which every case approved for patent by other divisions was sent for review de novo before being forwarded to the recording division for patent.

This condition of affairs was not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the clerks of the office were serving under a Commissioner who had publicly declared in his annual report that over 90 per cent. of all the claims filed under the settlement laws of Congress were dishonest and a fraud upon the government. With this bold and unsustained charge he branded the great mass of settlers on the public domain as swindlers engaged in fraudulent transactions. In every case the presumption was against the poor entryman and his claim was sure to be rejected, unless upon examination of all the papers and evidence in the case he was conclusively shown to be an honest man.

Still further: In all examinations as to residence under the settlement laws, all absences, no matter how brief, were required to be accounted for, and were added and deducted from the full time required by law for the settler to reside on his claim. No matter if the settler was absent to visit a sick wife or child, or to earn money to support his family, or to improve or cultivate his claim, the time so absent was deducted from his claim residence. Actual residence for five years was the iron clad rule adopted by the Democratic commissioner from every homestead claimant.

And now let us compare what was actually done for the western states under four years of Cleveland and four years of Harrison. The Press has already shown what the Republican administration has done for the veteran of the war. Here is the homestead record:

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED

CLEVELAND.

Fiscal year ended	Number.	Area, Acres.
June 30 1885	71 141	11 380 560
June 30 1886	19 880	3 151 600
June 30 1887	21 [illegible]	3 929 280
June 30 1888	47,180	7 518 800
Totals	162,751	26 040,640

HARRISON.

Fiscal year ended	Number.	Area, Acres.
June 30 1889	70 141	11,222,560
June 30, 1890	117 247	18 [illegible]520
June 30 1891	114 [illegible]	28 297 600
June 30, 1892	96 380	15 425,800
Totals	398 128	63 700 480

RECAPITULATION.

	Number	Acreage.
Total agricultural patents issued from 1885 to 1888	162,751	26 040 640
Total agricultural patents issued from 1888 to 1892	398 128	63 700,480
Excess	235 374	37 659 840

An excess, during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, over the four years ending June 30, 1888, in the number and acreage of agricultural patents issued of nearly 145 per cent., substantially clearing the docket and leaving the office on July 1, 1892, virtually free to attend to current business as it arises. Thus has a Republican administration, thanks to Secretary Noble and Commissioner Carter, rendered something like justice to the emigrant population on vacant territories, advancing education, stimulating the prosperity of our people, extending our civilization, developing our agricultural and mineral resources, and adding immensely to the wealth and power of the states and nation.

The American people delight to honor those officials who do the business of the government in a business like manner. They have no patience with those who devote their time to studying how not to do it. And for that reason they propose to re-elect Harrison and continue a business administration of national affairs.

His Tongue a Weapon.

An English writer, who likens Talleyrand to a cat that scratches and bites, dealing wounds that fester and inflame, though they do not kill, gives some examples of his irritating wit.

The Director Rewbell, in a fit of rage, flung an inkstand at Talleyrand's head, exclaiming, "Vile emigre, your mind is as crooked as your feet!" The witty cripple waited for his revenge.

"How are things going?" asked Rewbell one day of the prince.

"Crossways, as you see," replied Talleyrand. Rewbell squinted.

Madame de Stael was suspected of painting herself as the heroine in her romance of "Delphine," and Talleyrand in the character of the greedy and artificial Madame de Vernon.

"They tell me," said the wit, meeting her shortly after the book had appeared, "that both you and I are in the book, madame, disguised as females."

One evening a person asked Talleyrand's opinion on a certain subject. "Oh, I have one opinion in the morning, another in the afternoon, but none in the evening," said the cautious statesmen.

Charles X., affecting a heroism that was foreign to his nature, once said to Talleyrand,—

"For a king who is menaced there is no choice between the throne and the scaffold."

"Your Majesty," replied the wit, "forgets the post-chaise." It was not long before the revolution of 1830 compelled the king to make use of Talleyrand's suggestion, and to flee in a carriage from the Parisian mob.

A Face in the Milky Way.

Cassell's Family Magazine.

The broad face in the moon is familiar to most of us, and several astronomers have fancied they could see other faces in portions of the lunar surface magnified in the telescope. Dominic Cassini, astronomer to Louis XIV., for example, discovered the profile of a beautiful woman with flowing hair, in Cape Heraclides on the Mare Imbrium, while curious to tell, Schroeter, another observer, found the likeness of an ugly man in the same spot. A photograph of the Sagittarius region of the Milky Way, by Mr. Barnard, contains within one white circle a shadowy visage, which the observer is requested to discover for himself. It is something of the Dickens type, and in more classical and superstitious days it might have been regarded as the apotheosis of the illustrious novelist. The eyes are formed by two dark areas with whiter specks, and the lock of hair on the right hand by a stream of stars. The face is recognizable in other photographs of this region.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent in the El Paso County Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 6.—The Jay Gould group of mines situated in Squaw Gulch a little below the old saw mill is showing up very well. The quartz here is of a most unusual appearance, it is somewhat like a close grained fine brown sand stone, but is stated by the owner, Mr. Sheffield, to have run $20 and upwards from the surface. A tunnel has been run for eighty feet to meet the shaft or No. 1. Mr. Sheffield has bonded this property for $5,000.

The Hon. E. A. Fletcher and Judge J. L. Pendery have associated themselves in the practice of the law under the firm name of Pendery & Fletcher. Judge Pendery has had many years experience in mining law practice in Leadville where he is well known and much respected. Mr. Fletcher is from Franklin, Neb.

Arrangements have been nearly completed for the consolidation of the Mary McKinnie and Le Clair Mining companies. These are adjoining properties. The Le Clair company operate the Le Clair, Mayflower, E. J. Ryan, South Park and Mary McKinnie No. 2, all located in the vicinity of the Mary McKinnie company's properties near Squaw gulch. The Mary McKinnie No. 2 is opened by a shaft and a tunnel. The Mayflower and Le Clair lodes are each opened by tunnels about thirty-five feet in extent and are supposed to be on the southern continuation of the Anaconda lead.

The Trail lode is developing into one of the best mines in the camp. It was located among the first properties in the camp, but its owners did but little work on it and it was sold to the Requa Mining company. This company has sunk a shaft on the vein to the depth of eighty-two feet and are drifting both ways on the vein. These drifts run each from the shaft cutting the vein a distance of ninety-two feet, and the shipments now being made are of the ore taken out in drifting. The pay streak has an average width of about twenty-two inches. The shipments have returned a high average value.

The property of the Currency Mining company consists of eight claims. The Engineer on Arequa and the Amy on Surprise mountain have hitherto received most attention in the way of development work. The Amy is an extension of the Engineer, and has a shaft down about seventy-seven feet on a bed rock of granite. The development so far has been through a decomposed quartz which runs from $10 to $18. A mill will shortly be erected on this property at the most accessible point to the mines. Two shafts have been sunk on the Engineer lode. On one of them a twenty-two inch vein has been uncovered. A drift will be started at the fifty foot for the hanging wall.

The Calumet has closed down.

The Matoa company made a large shipment from the Raven lode last week.

The Creede and Cripple Creek Mining company will survey two claims at once for patents. The company has shipped seven sacks of ore from the Little Mary for a test run.

The owners of the Alpine have let a contract to sink their shaft a further fifty feet. This company propose to erect a fifty stamp mill in Spring creek.

The Bull Hill Mining and Tunnel company has let a contract to drive the tunnel in a further 100 feet. A site has been selected and the lumber contracted for, preparatory to the erection of a stamp mill at Lawrence, east of the business portion of the city.

An eight foot vein of heavy mineralized quartz has been uncovered in the shaft of the Lulu at a depth of sixty feet.

Mr. J. M. Parker has acquired an interest in the Pessimist lode at Cripple Creek for $500.

A late shipment of ore to the Omaha and Grant smelter by the Plymouth Rock company amounting to upwards of ten tons, has furnished satisfactory results. The value of the ore purchased by the above proved to be upwards of $80 to the ton. This company has also been shipping unselected surface dirt to the mills at Beaver Park for the past two months at a considerable profit.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 6.—The reported discovery of the presence of iridium in the ore of the Little Mack is very interesting. This is stated on the word of a careful and reliable assayer of this place. This metal is not known as far as we know, to exist in a native state but occurs invariably in conjunction with other heavy elementary metals notably osmium. It is generally associated with platinum ores and sometimes forms the greater proportion of them. Iridium is believed to be the densest substance as well as the hardest known, and is insoluble, even in aqua regia. It is needless to add that this valuable substance is found only in very small quantities and mostly in Siberia. This rare metal received its name from Iris, the rainbow, because its different solutions exhibit all the colors of the rainbow.

Mrs. Mertie D. Adams has sold a quarter interest in the Perhaps lode to Clint Roudebush.

It is stated that the Golden Gate Mining company intend to erect a mill at the mouth of French Gulch one mile west of Lawrence

The Huntington mill on the Pike's Peak Placer is running on the placer dirt at the rate of one ton an hour.

Sam Broughton, Stephen Frazer and W. E. Raymond are developing a group of ten mines in a locality sometimes designated as Unknown Gulch, southeast of Mount Pisgah. Some good looking lead matter is in sight. A fifty stamp mill is on the way from Denver and will be located near the group owned by these gentlemen.

The Enola Mining and Milling company has a large quantity of ore on the dump and is about to commence shipping.

A deal was recently made in property located on the Four Mile lime belt. Mr. W. P. Hyatt, representing a Denver syndicate, purchased a group of claims known as the Olathe, Kitty West, Rambling Boy and Little Round Top, of L. O. Byrer and J. A. Panzer for a very considerable sum.

The new boiler for the Cripple Creek Gold Reduction company weighs no less than 18,000 pounds.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 7.—No Chinamen are to be seen in Cripple Creek. Ever since the foundation of the camp the thoughtful Celestial has been rigorously excluded from its limits by the unanimous resolution of the miners.

The Badger Boy tunnel on Globe Hill lies at a short distance from the Summit company's tunnel. The Badger Boy tunnel is in upwards of 100 feet, and a three-foot streak of pay mineral has been encountered in the breast.

The tunnel on the Summit Mining company's property is now in nearly 300 feet. It is proposed to extend this at least a further 300 feet. An air pipe runs the entire length of the tunnel. The company expects to cut the vein within the next 200 feet. Two or three feeders carrying high grade ore have already been encountered. Several hundred tons of ore are on the dump.

The Eclipse lode situated in Arequa gulch promises to become a good mine. A carload of ore was shipped from this property by the D. & R. G. yesterday.

Ten more stamps are being added to the fine Gold Geyser mill in Squaw gulch, also a 35-horse-power boiler and a 20-horse-power engine.

The Fremont Electric Light company contemplates extending its system to Barry.

W. G. Alexander has been appointed president of the school board of district No. 56.

Mr. P. Britt claims that he has discovered a three-foot vein of anthracite coal on Iron Mountain. This is the first reported discovery of coal in this camp, and it is much to be hoped that further developments may be made in this direction.

Col. Ed. F. Browne of Aspen, recently spent several days in the camp, examining different mining properties and the method of treating ores in Cripple Creek. He expressed himself pleased with the outlook and his opinion is entitled to weight, as he is one of the best informed men on mines and minerals in this state, having spent a greater portion of his life in the mining districts of the west.

Doubt has long existed in the minds of many as to whether gold existed in paying quantities on Grouse mountain, but some very fine specimens of ore recently taken from the Mountain Sheep at a depth of forty feet dispel all doubt on this question.

The Work company are sacking ore for shipment from the Morning Glory No. 2.

A recent strike has occurred in the North Eastern lode of the Free Gold Mining company. This claim is situated in Requa in the vicinity of the Trail lode. Some specimens of ore have lately been assayed which ran very high in gold.

Messrs. Fairley Bros. of Colorado Springs have bought out N. H. Nyberg of the firm of Nyberg & Co. and are now conducting two of the largest houses of the kind in Cripple Creek. Their place of business is at the corner of Third and Myers avenue.

The main thoroughfare of the town is being graded and leveled.

A fine oil painting representing a scene in the Green river country has been painted by Mr. Charles Craig and put on exhibition in the office of the company at 112 Pike's Peak avenue. The picture was painted for the Green River Navigation and Improvement company, which has been organized for the purpose of settling about 18,000 acres of fine bottom lands along the Green, Grand and Colorado rivers in Utah. Persons desiring to get free homes can now get full information regarding the plans of the company at its office with Graham & Lentz.

All the rooms at the Colorado college dormitories have been engaged for the coming year and students are returning on every train. The attendance this fall will probably exceed that of any previous year.

Mrs. E. W. Bacon and her daughter Miss Alice Bacon have returned from their eastern trip. Mrs. Bacon will again have charge of Montgomery hall at the college this year.

Mr. G. Herbert Brown, the well known newspaper correspondent, is at Sour Lake, Tex., where he is taking the mud baths.

Mr. Will Lowther of Salt Lake, formerly of this city, is visiting his brother, Mr. Ed Lowther.

GLASS WORKS BURNED.

The Colorado City Glass Works Destroyed This Morning.

POCKET IN THE FURNACE BURST.

The Loss is Complete—There Was Not Water Enough to Fight the Flames—One Hundred Men Out of Employment.

The Colorado City Glass works burned at 2 o'clock Friday morning; the plant is entirely destroyed. About 2 o'clock this morning a bright light was discovered in the vicinity of Colorado City. From the roof of the Gazette building it could easily be seen that the Glass works were in flames. In a short time a GAZETTE representative was at the scene, and it was a distressing sight indeed. The splendid plant was a smouldering ruin.

From the employes the facts were learned. About 1:30 a pocket in the furnace burst and threw the molten mass over the room. In an instant the place was in flames, and the men were unable to cope with it. The night shift of blowers had not yet been put on and the engineer, watchman and two or three others only were about the building.

There was a hose about the building and it was quickly manned, but it was found that the pressure of water was not sufficient to do any good. In an hour's time all that was left was the huge smoke stack and some four acres of charring timber.

Several small sheds about the building burned, including a building stored with the valuable soda-ash. A Midland freight car filled with bottles was also consumed. The alarm was turned in at Colorado City by a perfect fusilade of revolvers and the department went to the scene, but they could do little service.

About one hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire and they stood around with their families helplessly watching the flames. Manager Jansen stated that with a better water force they could have subdued the flames.

The glass works were built in 1889 and blown in on the tenth of May of that year. During the past summer they have been idle as is customary during the hot months and at that time a new furnace and other improvements were put in costing about $8,000. The furnace was blown in on September 1, and the men started to work the next day, so that there were not many bottles stored.

The plant cost originally about $60,000, but has since been added to until it represents an expenditure of over $100,000. Manager Jansen thought that it was not insured for anything like the amount of money involved. It was the chief manufacturing plant in El Paso county and its loss will be a severe blow to Colorado City.

The plant was operated as a stock company, the principal owners being Louis R. Ehrich and E. A. Hayes of this city, General Adams of Colorado City, and T. B. Wheeler of Manitou.

So far as could be learned no one was injured in the fire. The plant was supplied by water from the Bott water works.

The Rapid Transit company has secured additional right of way through the Snider property at Manitou, and yesterday began the work of changing the bed of Fountain creek so that the track will not be washed out with every heavy rain. It will also have sufficient room to make a double track so that it will probably not be long until the entire line to Manitou will be double-tracked, as the company is satisfied that it could do with less cars on that line if it could run without delays on the switches.

A prominent real estate dealer of the city is of the opinion that Colorado Springs will have considerable activity this fall in building and real estate. A drive over the city will convince anyone that there are few if any first-class houses for rent. Two or three years ago a number of houses were built in the north part of town, some of them in rows, for speculative purposes and remained unoccupied for years. Now they are all taken and more of the same kind are needed. The result will be a building boom and consequent real estate activity.

A committee from the International Cigarmakers union was in the city on Tuesday looking for a location for a national home, similar to the Printers' home. They examined a tract of land belonging to Anthony Bott at the mouth of Bear Creek canon. They came quietly and departed without letting their mission be known, so that the local cigarmakers did not know of their presence in the city. Several parties stand ready to make them offers of land.

Following is Emery P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending Sept. 7, 1892, taken at Husted, Colo.: Highest temperature, 90° on the 6th; lowest temperature, 45° on the 3rd; weekly mean temperature, 68.7°. Direction of the wind, northwest two days, southwest one day, veering two days, north one day, south one day.

On Tuesday Price & McGavock's grading outfit went up to Royolyte to begin work on the Cripple Creek branch. Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received at the Midland offices stating that ground was broken at 1:55 o'clock, with twenty teams at work.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Henry Le B. Wills, Gazette building, for week ending Sept. 7, 1892:

CITY.

W. H. Sanford to T. F. H. Myers et al, lot [illegible], blk [illegible], D. Russ Wood add ... $1,250

Chauncey Calloway to Samuel E. Shellenberger lt 7, blk 5, Pike's Peak add ... 400

B. E. Fetwell to Sarah L. Fetwell lts 1, 2, 3, 4, blk 81, except the east 50 ft ... [illegible]

H. M. Scamlin to B. L. Cone lts 1, 2, blk 18, Farris's add ... 1700

William E. Sanders to Jesse W. Clark lt 3, [illegible], Goshen's subd, blk 252, add ... 450

Amos W. Duff et al to Rachel D. Russell, [illegible] blk 238, add ... [illegible]

Robert Gale to Robert B. Horn, lt D, blk 62, add 1, West Colorado Springs ... 700

James Besheare to J. E. Hunter et al, [illegible], blk 9, Rock Island add ... 500

Joseph E. Hunter to James Besheare, [illegible], blk 23, add ... 2,500

William F. Fisher to William H. Boright, [illegible] 7, blk D, Mayfair add ... 2,306

A. P. Everett to M. J. Hendley, pt blk 228, Rogers' add ... 500

F. E. Johnson to Lewis Singer, lt 1, Lawton's second subd, pt blk 239, 240, add ... [illegible]

LIBUS.

V. Z. Reed to Nancy M. Lord, beginning at pt [illegible] of sw cor lt 5, blk 1, run thence e 70 ft; thence n 80 ft; thence w 70 ft; thence s 80 ft to beginning ... 400

WOODLAND PARK.

John Anisfield to J. H. and E. L. Morris, lt 12, blk 8, High and add ... 30

COLORADO CITY.

E. F. Spinney to A. E. Spinney, lt 25 blk 107, lt 28 blk 121, lt 22 blk 145, lt 11 blk 156, lt 8 blk 157, lt 25 blk 186, lts 2 and 8 blk 196, lts 2 and 18 blk 198, lt 7 blk 200, lts blk 128, lts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 blk 127 ... 2000

E. F. Spinney to C. O. E. Spinney, lt 13 blk 25 ... 1

MANITOU.

Mary A. Sykes to E. A. Clark, subd 1, 17, Capitol Hill, subd lts 13, 14, 15, pt lt 12, blk 3 ... 300

J. A. Pierce to Jerome B. Wheeler portions of lt 12, blk 1, Hulbert's subd, lt 36, blk A ... 1

FREMONT.

E. C. Higginbotham to F. F. Frisbee, lt [illegible] blk 2 ... [illegible]

M. F. Landbury to Tillie Bradley, lt 18 blk 4 ... [illegible]

C. L. Mudd to E. B. Kelley, und one-third of lt 2 blk 21 ... 500

Mr. David Elliot has succeeded A. L. Wilson as the local correspondent of the Denver Sun. Mr. Ed. Hemer will manage the circulation.

Mr. H. C. Cochran, the general manager of the Midland, is expected to return from the east this morning.

Melvin Briggs, son of Geo. A. Briggs, received the pony and cart given as a present by Perkins & Holbrook.

Mollie Gibson mining stock was quoted at $8.35 yesterday.

MARRIED.

ROBBINS-SMALLEY—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Russell, at Denver, Colo., on Tuesday evening, September 6th, 1892, Mr. D. W. Robbins and Mrs. Hattie S. Smalley, both of Colorado Springs, Colo.

They will be at home to their friends on and after September 12th, at their residence, No. 219 Chestnut street.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion: five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of H. T. Wagner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of September A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, H. H. Stevens, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place, any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 21, 1892.
H. H. STEVENS.
Administrator of the estate of H. T. Wagner, deceased.
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Mower and rake for sale cheap at Lewis' blacksmith shop.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Default having been made in the terms of payment of certain indebtedness from George E. Sharrock and Esther Sharrock, secured to be paid to G. S. Barnes & Son by trust deed, dated the 19th day of May, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1892 at 9 o'clock and 38 minutes a. m. in book [illegible], page 57 of the records thereof.

The undersigned trustee in said trust deed mentioned will expose for sale the following described premises to-wit:

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in block number fifty-one in the Hayden Placer Company sub-division of the Hayden Placer, filed for record in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1892; said premises being situate in the county and state aforesaid. For the purposes aforesaid, and in said trust deed mentioned, the same premises will be sold at public auction, at the east door of the court house in Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated at Colorado Springs Colo., Aug. 24, 1892.
E. NICHOLSON,
Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, C. E. Rice of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the twenty-eighth day of June A. D. 1889, in book 110 at page 531 of said El Paso county records, conveyed to the undersigned Horace G. Lunt, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered 4 and 5, in block No. 17, in the Manitou Iron Springs Company's addition to the town of Manitou, El Paso county, Colorado, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to John De Witt Peltz the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of nine hundred dollars ($900) of even date with said trust deed, payable on the first day of July 1891, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July in each year, and,

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof and the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, to sell and dispose of the said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front entrance to the county clerk's office, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said note with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal of said note, which was due on the first day of July 1891, as well as of the interest on that day due, and said default still continues and said note still remains due and unpaid; and

Now, therefore; at the request of the legal owner and holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, I, Horace G. Lunt, trustee aforesaid, will on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on said day at the front entrance to the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

HORACE G. LUNT,
Trustee.
Acting county clerk of El Paso county successor in trust.
Dated September 10th, 1892.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar Turner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of September A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. D. Marlow, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray for approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 25th, 1892.
W. D. MARLOW,
Administrator of the estate of Edgar Turner, deceased.

THE S[illegible]
5 S. W. [illegible] St. Colo. Spgs.
PRICE LIST.
Gold, Silver and Lead, in one sample	$3.00
Gold or Gold and Silver, in one sample	2.00
Silver	1.50
Lead	1.50
Copper	1.50
Retorting Amalgam	2.00

[illegible] PEARCE,
Assayer in Charge.

[illegible] E. SHERMAN,
[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Colorado.

Public notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several wards and precincts in the state of Colorado on the eighth day of November A. D. 1892, there will be submitted to the qualified electors the question of amending the constitution of this state.

The authority for submitting such question is found in Senate Bill No. 71, which is in the words and figures following, viz:

"AN ACT

To submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado, amendments to Article Ten, of the Constitution of the state of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection the following amendments to the Constitution of the state of Colorado, which when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, that is to say, Section Three of Article Ten of the Constitution of the state of Colorado, shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for the taxation of all property real and personal; provided, that the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of two hundred dollars, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not affect such special assessments for benefits and municipal improvements as the corporate authorities of cities, towns or improvement districts may assess and collect under provisions to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Section Eleven of said Article shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 11. The rate of taxation on property for state purposes, shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation.

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words: 'For the amendments' or the words 'Against the Amendments'. Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments; provided, that he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number and in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments or either or any of them shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress. Approved April 13th, 1891.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the state of Colorado, at Denver, in the said state, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.] E. J. EATON,
Secretary of State.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Frank M. Perkins, by his certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of September, 1891, duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 16th day of September, 1891, in book 48, at page 31, conveyed to Sam P. Rose, as trustee; and upon his failure to act, to his successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, (ne¼ se¼) and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, (se¼ ne¼) of section eight, (8) in township sixteen, (16) south of range sixty-five (65) west of the sixth principal meridian; also lots numbered thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block numbered four (4) in the town of Fountain; together with 8 shares of the capital stock of the Chilcott Ditch Company: which said deed of trust was executed to secure the payment of one certain promissory note, executed on said 15th day of September, 1891, by said Frank M. Perkins, for the principal sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500), payable to the order of Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, five years after the date thereof, with interest according to the tenor of ten certain interest notes for the principal sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) each, of even date therewith, payable to the order of said Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, respectively six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four and sixty months after date, the payment of which were also secured by said trust deed; and,

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, among other things, that in case of default in payment of said principal note, or of said interest notes, or any part of them, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said notes, then on the application in writing of the legal holders of said notes, the said trustee, or upon his inability or refusal to act, his successor in trust, should sell and dispose of said premises, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, or on said premises as may be specified in the notice of such sale, four weeks' notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper, at that time published in said county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises so sold, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of one of said interest notes payable March 15th, 1892, bearing interest from maturity at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, and default has also been made in the payment of such interest, and whereas such default still continues, and no part of the sum due on said interest note last above mentioned has been paid; and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides, that in case of inability or refusal of said trustee to act, then Henry LeB. Wills thereby was appointed successor in trust of the said Sam P. Rose, with like powers and authority, and,

Whereas, the said Sam P. Rose is unable and refuses to act therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that at the request of, and on the written application of said Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, the payees named in, and the present legal holders of the notes aforesaid, and under, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Henry LeB. Wills, as successor in trust as aforesaid, will on Monday, September 12th, 1892, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell and dispose of the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption therein of the said Frank M. Perkins, his heirs and assigns at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said principal note, and such of said interest notes and parts thereof, and interest, from the date of maturity on said interest notes, as may be due and unpaid at the time of such sale, and expenses and costs of executing this trust, and will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, at said sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, for the premises sold.

HENRY LEB. WILLS,
Successor in trust.

Pay the Price of the Royal for Royal only.

Royal Baking Powder is shown by actual chemical tests absolutely pure and 27 per cent. greater in strength than any other brand.

Many second-class brands of baking powder are urged upon consumers at the price of the high-cost, first-class Royal.

These powders, because of the inferior quality of their ingredients, cost much less than the Royal, besides being of 27 per cent. less strength.

If they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

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